Ol. XV. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

# From Tait's Magazine.

# WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Thy neighbor, who? son of the wild? All who, with me, the desert roam; The freemen sprung from Abram's child, Whose sword's his life, a tent his home-Whose steeds, with mine, have drank the well Of Hagar and of Ishmael."

A voice comes o'er the Northern wave-A voice from many a palmy shore-Our neighbor who? "The free-the brave-Our brother clansmen, red with gore, Who battled on our left and right, With fierce good will and giant might."

Who, then, is our neighbor? Son of God! In meekness and in mildness come! O. shed the light of life abroad, And burst the cerements of the tomb! Then bid earth's rising invriads move From land to land on wings of love.

Our neighbor's home 's in every clime, Of sun burnt tint, or darker hue-The home of man since ancient time, The bright green isles, 'mid ocean's blue; Or rocks, where clouds and tempests roll In awful grandeur near the pole.

My neighbor, he who groans and toils, The serf and slave, on hill and plain Of Europe, or of India's soils-On Asia, or on Afric's main-Or in Columbia's marshes deep, Where Congo's daughter's bleed and weep

Poor, sobbing thing, dark as thy sire, Or mother sad, heart-broken, lorn-And will they quench a sacred fire? And shall that child from her be torn? Tie done-poor wrecks, your cup is gall; Yet ye're my neighbors, each and all

Who is my neighbor? Is it he Who moves triumphant down the vale, While shouting myriads bend the knee, And poison all the passing gale With adulation's rankest breath To one whose trade is that of death?

Yes; he's my neighbor-he and they Who press around you gallant steed, That, in the frenzy of the fray, Has crowned his rider's ruthless deed-Crushed out life's slowly ebbing flood. And stained his iron hoofs in blood.

The gallant chief is passing by, And crowds on crowds hang round his way. And youth has lift the voice on high, And age has bared his locks of gray; And gentle forms, like birds on wing, Are passing by and worshipping.

My neighbors all-each needs a sigh, Each in due form a friendly prayer; "O, raise the low, bring down the high To wisdom's point, and fix them there; Where men are men, and pomp and pride Are marked, and doomed, and crucified

Thou art my neighbor, child of pain! And thou, lorn pilgrim, steeped in woe; Our neighbor she, with frenzied brain, Whose pangs we little reck or know; Who loved while hope and reason shone, Nor ceased to love when both were gone

And if on this green earth there be One heart by baleful malice strung. A breast that harbors ill to me, A slanderous, false, reviling tongue-My neighbor he-and I forgive; O may he turn, repent and live.

#### NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE. [The following documents were ordered to be published in

Zion's Herald.1

OLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The following plan of benevolent operations was

adopted by the Conference: 1. That in the month of August a sermon addresses be delivered in behalf of the American Bible Society, and that a collection be taken to aid

that society in their noble undertaking to furnish the whole world with the holy Bible. 2. That the claims of the New England Wesley an Education Society, having the praiseworthy design of educating indigent young persons for the gospel ministry, or for teachers in missionary sta-

tions, be presented in the month of October. 3. That in December special effort be made for the Missionary Society. We recommend our preachers to call to their aid such clergymen or layinen as may advance the interest of the cause by their addresses. Subscriptions should be made and collections taken up. We further advise that male and female collectors be appointed, that all in our congregations may be visited. Furthermore, that we devote the first Sabbath evening in each month to the missionary concert for prayer, ad-

collection every Sabbath in the afternoon. 4. That the claims of widows and orphans of deceased preachers, and of preachers distressed by sickness, personal or in their families, be presented to our people in the month of February, and that the funds procured be forwarded to the Preachers' Aid Society for distribution.

dresses and collection; and that we have a penny

5. Resolved, That Bishop Janes be affectionate ly invited to address our people through Zion's Herald in behalf of the American Bible Society, and other brethren are appointed as follows:

B. K. Peirce, on Juvenile Missionary Societies. George Landon, on Missionary Collections in Sabbath Schools:

S. Remington, on Missionary Concerts. To address our people soon through Zion's Herald on these subjects.

D. S. King, on the New England Wesleyan Education Society. Amos Binney, on a special effort for the Mis

sionary Society. T. C. Peirce, on the Preachers' Aid Society :who are instructed to address our people in behalf

of the several societies, a few weeks previous to our efforts in their behalf. D. S. KING. J. SHEPARD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDU-CATION.

The Committee unanimously recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolu-

1. Resolved, That the Conference raise within its bounds the sum of \$5,000 in addition to what has been already raised towards a permanent endowment of the Wesleyan University.

2. Resolved, That for the above purpose an agent be employed during the ensuing Conference

3. Resolved, That in order to secure the annua interest on the above \$5,000, the members of the Conference proceed to sign the following obliga-

The undersigned promise to pay annually to an agent appointed by the N. E. Conference for that purpose, the interest on the several sums annexed to their respective names until the sum of \$5,000 be raised for the endowment of the Wesleyan University, within the bounds of the N. E. Conference, and subsequently to this date.

----, July 27, 1844.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ish their report by appending the following resolu- Hedding, Waugh and Morris, and as such, are petions, which they recommend to the adoption of culiarly reprehensible and wicked. the Conference.

Conference.

2. Resolved, That this Conference appoint CHARLES K. TRUE,

Westfield, Aug. 1, 1844. Chairman. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLA- brethren and all men.

VERY. The committee to whom was referred the subject of slavery respectfully report-

That their opinion upon that important subject remains unchanged. They are, in the language of our excellent Discipline, "As much as ever Sabbath Schools within the limits of the Conference, convinced of the great evil of slavery," and feel no we are happy to announce an increase in almost less impressed with the importance of continuing every branch of its interests, especially in the Bosto use such means as may be prudently adopted to ton and Worcester districts. There is however, express their decided disapprobation of the institution of slavery, and as far as they deem it practicable to contribute to its final abolition.

It is with unfeigned gratitude to the great Disposer of events that your committee would acknowledge the wonderful and unexampled interposition of his providence by which it has been rendered expedient and necessary that such action hearts of the children. No mistake can be greater should be taken upon that subject by the General or more fatal than that of bestowing a religious ed-Conference of the M. E. Church as to carry out ucation upon the young without strenuously insist-practically the principles of Methodism as set forth in the general rules and tenth section of the Discipline. We most sincerely concur in the doings of training, remaining impenitent, the active habits the late General Conference in the case of Rev. being confirmed, the passive emotions all the while Mr. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, and decreasing, they will become gospel hardened, and Mr. Harding, of the Battimore Conterests, Bishop Andrew, and rejoice to know that there is to all intents, practically infidel. Never should it efficiency in the Discipline and ministry to stamp be for a moment forgotten that the chief object conthe evil of slavery with the decided disapprobation templated by the Sabbath School institution is the of the church.

great work of anti-slavery, in the success of its easily moulded portion of their history. principles, the influence which they are exerting upon the public mind, and the prospect of their some measure sustained, in the different Districts, entire and complete triumph both in the church of annual or semi-annual conventions for the disand nation.

been unpleasant and injurious to the peace and erto received. harmony of the church. That in consequence of the cause of anti-slavery has been rather retarded Church, an institution that might afford invaluable than advanced. But the cause is a good one, whatever errors some of its advocates may have committed, and being founded on the principles of eternal truth and righteousness must stand and survive any results which its professed votaries may have injudiciously brought about. This, it is the have injudiciously brought about. This, it is the have injudiciously brought about. This, it is the have injudiciously brought about. This is the have injudiciously brought about. This is the have injudiciously brought about a continually pouring in from the East and West for assistance from destitute schools, and the M. E. Church.

the M. E. Church.

With regard to the position taken by the South towards the Northern portions of the church in consequence of the decision of the late General Consequence of the decision of the late General Consequence of the decision of the late General Consequence of the Sunday School Advocate, published in New the Sunday School Advocate School Advocate School Advocate Schoo prove of many of the hard sayings of certain cor ventions in that part of the church, which appear to them unchristian and anti-Methodistical, and they cannot but hope that they are the clamorings of a small minority of the most ultra portions of the Southern church, while the greater part have a bet-PLAN OF OPERATIONS FOR OUR BENEY- ter spirit, and when they speak will speak more like Christians than some of their brethren in several places have done. Your committee most heartily pity them, and cannot but regret that any society of Methodists should be so wedded to "the great evil of slavery," as to declare it not inconsist-And we would say let us pray for them that they to report to this Conference as follows:-

Church is one, and so she must remain whatever of July 17.

the time has now come in which the controversy should be. Methodist anti-slavery, such as was maintained by dience. to abide by and sustain.

views and measures with regard to this great evil. the Board of Trustees.

of this Conference the following resolutions. ist and Christian.

disposer of all events.

ic, anti-slavery phalanx.

tions of late assemblies at the South, called together to consider some of the doings of the late General Conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic consideration of the doings of the late General Conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the macroscopic conference conferenc

unchristian.

The Committee on Education beg leave to fin- jority of the General Conference, but also of Bishops | Academy at Wilbraham among our people and Western valley is full of green and nameless graves,

6. Resolved, That the silence of Methodist min-1. Resolved, That the Conference appoint the isters at the South, in the midst of the highly exfollowing persons to be visitors to the Wesleyan ceptionable proceedings above alluded to, appears University for the present year, viz: Messrs. Jacob to us a dark and suspicious circumstance, and as Sleeper, of Boston, Josiah Hayden, of Williams- reflecting seriously on their good wishes for the burg, and Rev. Stephen Remington, of the N. E. amicable separation of the northern and southern portions of the church.

7. Resolved, That if an adherence to slaveholding Messrs. Jacob Sleeper, Isaac Rich, and Thomas be productive of such an unhallowed spirit as is man-Patten, all of Boston, to be a committee to advise ifested by some of our Southern brethren who have with the Trustees of the New England Conference expressed themselves upon the doings of the late in regard to the investment of the funds raised and General Conference, that we are not only as much to be raised by the N. E. Conference for the Wes- but more than ever convinced of the great evil of slavery, and that we will continue to plead the cause of the oppressed, prudently, yet firmly, maintaining a spirit of meekness and love towards our

Respectfully submitted, A. BINNEY, Chairman.

#### SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT.

In presenting the annual report of the state of the number of conversions so small that we have not made for them any specific report.

In vain will be all the increased and increasing vigor exhibited in the different departments of this Your committee cannot but be encouraged in the struction and guidance, in the most tender and salvation of the young hearts committed to its in-

We commend the plan already adopted, and in Your committee will not deny or attempt to con- and for important and instructive lectures, as worceal the fact that the agitation of this subject in thy of more attention from both ministers and the former days has been attended with much that has officers of the Sabbath Schools, than they have hith-

We would also call the attention of our breththe over-zeal of some, and the radicalism of others, ren to the Sabbath School Union of the M. E.

opinion of your committee, is fully demonstrated by the zealous support of more highly favored churches the present aspect of things, and the anti-slavery and schools is required to enable them to meet views and measures pursued by a large majority of these pressing demands. We would propose that

ference on the subject of slavery, your committee York, and the Sabbath School Messenger and beg leave to say that they cannot but highly disap- Teacher, published in Boston, and as such we ear-

port of our people. All of which is respectfully submitted, Signed, B. K. PEIRCE. I. A. SAVAGE. J. WHITMAN, Jr.

## WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE. The Visiting Committee appointed at the Com ent with the principles of the gospel, Methodist ference held in Boston, 1843, to witness the exam-Discipline, or not forbidden by the law of God, ination and exhibition at the Wesleyan Academy, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves. which took place July 1st and 2d, 1844, beg leave

may be saved from the infatuations of Satan.

1. The examination your Committee witnessed, Your committee cannot forbear saying that in and report that it was quite extensive and abunview of the feelings expressed by the Southern de- dantly satisfactory; the classes did great credit to partment of our church with regard to separation, themselves in the promptness with which they were that however it might be regretted under many able to respond and in the evident proficiency they other circumstances, yet we cannot but hope that had made in the several branches in which they should the contemplated separation be consumma- were examined; your committee can say in truth ted, as probably it will, it will be overruled by the and with great satisfaction that they have never great Head of the church to the glory of God and heard a better exhibit of accurate proficiency in any the advancement of the common cause of Christi- institution they have had the pleasure to visit under similar circumstances. For the different branches The views of your committee are that the M. E. of studies see the Committee's report in the Herald

action the South may take with regard to separate 2. The Board of Teachers, your Committee beg organization, and we will rejoice that the prospect leave to say, manifested the most profound and is that the time is not far distant when we can say comprehensive talent in all the departments taught to the world and all whom it may concern, that the in the institution; and we do not hesitate to say that in our estimation the Academy is well furnished M. E. Church is free from slavery.

Such then being the position of the South and with a very able Principal and a very competent the North with regard to this subject, we trust that Board of Teachers to render the Academy all it

upon the subject of slavery in the Northern portion 3. The exhibitions, both of the ladies and gentleof the church will end,-that there will be one men, were of a high order, presenting an amount heart and one mind among us, that all distinctions of talent rarely to be met with at any one exhibiwill be lost in the common anti-slavery feelings tion; both among the males and females this deand principles which we imbibe and contend for. partment of the annual occasion passed off with That Abolition and anti-abolition will be merged in great satisfaction and admiration to a crowded au-

the delegates of the Baltimore Conference in the 4. The general appearances about the institution. case of Mr. Harding, and the majority of the the boarding houses, the grounds, &c., are of a very late General Conference, and such as every Meth- neat and pleasant character; the Ladies' boarding odist and Methodist preacher has ever been bound house is under the supervision of one of the faculty, and the Gentlemen's is under the management of an honorable gentleman and member of our comgest that they deem all impediments so far removed munion, and is evidently managed in a very satisthat we as a Conference may now harmonize in our factory manner, being subject to the supervision of

They would therefore recommend for the adoption 5. The general character of the Academy, taking all its parts into the account, your Committee are 1. Resolved, That the cause of anti-slavery is the fully convinced stands higher than any institution cause of God and humanity, and commends itself of a similar kind in this part of our nation; the fato the support and patronage of every philanthrop- cilities for instruction are of no ordinary grade; it has a laboratory building with a chemical and phil-2. Resolved, That the present unanimity of sen- osophical apparatus that cost upwards of twelve timent and feeling in the Northern portions of the hundred dollars and a library of 1,000 volumes. M. E. Church on this subject is indicative of the It has an excellent farm connected with it that adds progress and success of their glorious principles to the institution a very important means to assist and call for unfeigned gratitude to God as the wise a certain portion of students to get an education by their own industry, all departments being regulated

3. Resolved, That whatever may have been the dif- and arranged in the best manner. ferences of feeling and sentiment upon this subject, 6. The location. Some have been in doubt as to we have come to a happy crisis in which all may the location, whether or not it was the best; when unite; and the distinctions of anti and pro-slavery for a moment we take into consideration the conbe abolished and merged in one common, Methodistgreat healthiness of the place, and the fact of its 4. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the distance from all scenes of dissipation, the temperdoings of the late General Conference in the case ance and morality of the town, we are ready to deof Mr. Harding, Bishop Andrew, and the rescinding clare that in the opinion of the Committee it is the of the colored testimony, and repudiate the wild very best location that could be found in this or any and violent course of the South as evinced in the other State. Parents have not to fear that their resolutions of Norfolk, Virginia, La Grange, and child, on being sent to Wilbraham, will be exposed other conventions, as being anti-Methodistic and to the liabilities that surround and are included within most of our towns; here is a peaceful re-5. Resolved, That it is our opinion that resolutreat, every thing to improve the taste and invite to

# BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844.

our Academy has been less by one third than they their sepulchre." are prepared to accommodate and that the institution is abundantly worthy of having.

8. Its embarrassments. Your Committee have learned with much regret that this beloved school is under the burden of a debt that should in the is under the burden of a debt that should in the judgment of your Committee be provided for and immediately removed by some efficient action of this Conference. Many of us knew the trials, the labors, and the sacrifices that were made to rear this institution, and we cannot but deeply regret that it still labors under the embarrassment of a thin institution, and we cannot but deeply regret that it still labors under the embarrassment of a the close of the year is at the control of the sacrification. The examination at the close of the year is at the same like as incubus. debt of about \$5,000, that hangs like an incubus on this seminary of learning. Could this distinct. on this seminary of learning. Could this difficulty dents; a large class is anticipated to enter at the alized, the institution, with its present funds, would stand forth as one of the brightest ornaments that

grace the literary character of New England. Conclusion. In conclusion we would observe that the Conference have reason to rejoice and be ex-teeding glad that there exists such an important lit-entering the ministry, and having been in the itinonly to except Colleges and Universities to regard the Academy at Wilbraham as among the very ing the very low price, \$1.50 per week, I think his first literary schools in the country. Others may be table well furnished both in quality and quantity. called Academies, Preparatory Schools, &c. &c., - Those prime articles, bread and butter, were of a but when the facilities for education are looked for, our long cherished school occupies a position of milk, for all who choose, raised on the farm, is that at once claims the highest attention and the on the table—saying nothing of the first rate coffee, best patronage.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. D. SARGEANT, ) E. W. JACKSON, R. S. Rust, R. RANSOM, Westfield, July 29, 1844.

# LIFE.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

"Mother's sick and I'm keeping house!" said little flaxen-headed girl, in all the importance lay by, if he be one of his boarders. of seven years, as her father entered the dwelling.

felt her feverish pulse, he felt seriously alarmed. — University shall be second to none. She had scarcely recovered from a dangerous fever

Agnes to do your washing, as I told you?"

knows when we shall have any more."

"Well, Mary, comfort your heart as to that, I have had a present to-day of twenty dollars - that will last some time. God always provides when need is greatest;" and so, after administering a little to the comfort of his wife, the minister addressed himself to the business of cooking something for dinner for himself and his little hungry days of Queen Mary, Roger Coo, an aged shear-

said his wife faintly.

make some bread."

and while the bread was put down to the fire to rise, and the potatoes were baking in the oven, Mr. sat down, pencil in hand, by his wife's bed, to prepare a sermon. We would that those ministers who feel that fully relieved by curtains, where papers are filed

and arranged neatly in conveniences purposely adaround, could once figure to themselves the pro-

abstract his mind.

Mr. Stanton rose, and adapting part of his serand then recommenced.
"I shan't have much of a sermon!" he solilo-

quized, as his youngest but one, with the ingenuity

he examined her symptoms. "I know she is," replied the husband, "but I

cannot keep her from it."

"It is absolutely indispensable that she should rest and keep her mind easy," said the doctor. "Rest and keep easy,"-how easily the words

garment prepared for winter, that hiring assistance be done by herself - who sees that while she is filled with God's holy comfort, a foretaste of heav sick, her hurband is perplexed and kept from his enly joys." appropriate duties, and her children despise his well meant efforts, suffering for the want of those much under the influence and support of worldly attentions that only a mother can give; will not comforts, that they are ignorant of the power of any mother so tried, rise from her sick-bed before she feels able, to be again prostrated by her over We are not called to such sufferings, and to inflict exertion, until the vigor of the constitution year by sufferings which God has not appointed is wrong: year declines, and she sinks into an early grave? Yet this is the true history of many a wife and mother, who in consenting to share the privations required. Nor will such sacrifices ever fail to reof a Western minister, had as truly sacrificed her life as ever did a martyr on heathen shores. The graves of Harriet Newell and Mrs. Judson are hal-

to the neglect of this most worthy seat of literature. have laid down, worn out by the privations of as The number of students that have latterly attended severe a missionary field, and "no man knoweth

### For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

commencement, and I cannot but think that the new class will find all its reasonable expectations met. And here permit me to say a word concerning

the boarding house; and on such a subject I do not erant ranks about thirty-three years. This house is under the care of Rev. H. Bartlett, and considerquality I seldom find for excellence; an abundance meat at dinner, and sometimes at breakfast, &c. &c. The cloths and furniture of the table are clean to a point worthy of imitation for so large an establishment. In a word, a student who complains of that table, I judge must have been brought up poorly at home. I wish not a son of mine to sit at a better. I was at the table three times without the previous knowledge of the family. The whole house, cellar included, is clearly above many. I re-A SKETCH OF WESTERN MISSIONARY gret that Br. Bartlett with his excellent wife have any intention of leaving as soon as another year .-In addition to the above, Br. Bartlett has some knowledge of medicine, and a fine high and airy room for any student whose illness requires him to

You will perceive by the doings of our Confer-"Your mother sick! what's the matter?" in- ence of Saturday, July 27, that the New England preachers, as well as those of the Providence Con-She caught cold washing, yesterday, while you ference have no intention that the University shall were gone;" and when the minister stood by the go down for the want of funds. We are wide bed-side of his sick wife, saw her flushed face, and awake to the subject; we intend that the Wesleyan

Mr. Editor, I should like to say many things when he left home, and with reason he dreaded a had I time, and had you room; but you will hear on this subject from other pens. Our Conference My dear, why have you done so?" was the business goes on finely. Our venerable old Bishop first expostulation; "why did you not send for old Hedding, true as the needle to the pole, points us "right onward;" and our excellent young Bishop "I felt so well, I thought I was quite able," was Janes we love most cordially and most ardently.the reply, "and you know it will take all the mon- I tell you, my brother, New England Methodism is ey we have now on hand, to get the children's destined to live, and we old men are feeling for our shoes before cold weather comes, and nobody armor, and intend yet again to do something before we go home. The Lord bless you, my brother.

Westfield, Mass., July 27, 1844.

#### THE DAYS OF QUEEN MARY. The following reply of one of the martyrs of the

man, a plain unlettered disciple, shows the genuine "There is no bread in the house," he exclaim-martyr-spirit. The Bishop inquired whether he ed, after a survey of the ways and means at his would obey the laws of the king and queen. He sposal.
"I must try to sit up long enough to make some," God, I will obey them." The Bishop told him that "You must try to be quiet," replied the husband. he was bound to obey them, even if the king was whether they agreed with the word of God or not, "We can do very well on potatoes. But yet," he an infidel. Coo quietly observed, "If Shadrach, added, "I think if I bring the things to your bed-side, and you show me how to mix them, I could nezzar would not have confessed the living God." A burst of laughter from the young fry chorused God. This undaunted man chose to be burned his proposal; nevertheless, as Mr. Stanton was a alive, rather than do any thing that would diminish man of decided genius, by help of much showing, the faith of others in the gospel. What would not and of strong arms, and good will, the feat was at a kindred desire that the heathen should know and length accomplished in no unworkmanlike manner, trust in Christ lead Christians of the present day to do? O how faint our love! How few and unimportant our sacrifices! Only in some cases do we

When Latimer and Ridley were at the stake together, the former said to the latter, " Be of good comfort Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall they cannot compose without a study, and that the this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in Engairiest and pleasantest room in the house, where the land as, I trust, shall never be put out." To promote floor is guarded by the thick carpet, the light caresustaining motive.

As an evidence that the martyrs were compelled iusted, with books of reference standing invitingly to choose death by a powerful internal constraint, -a conviction of duty-let the following be read cess of composing a sermon in circumstances such with attention. "At their burning, it was evident as we have just painted. Mr. S. had written his that these witnesses for the truth could only face text, and jotted down something of an introduction, the cruel torments which awaited them, when when a circumstance occurred, which is almost in-strength was supplied from on high. Haden had and by shaking a newspaper before her face, plying a rattle, or other arts known only to the initiated, to prevent her from indulging in any unpleasant demonstrations, while Stanton proceeded with was compassed with great dolor and grief of mind, his train of thought.

"Papa! papa! the tea kettle! only look!" cried Christ; and therefore being very full of cares, he all the younger ones, just as he was beginning to humbly fell down upon his knees, and prayed earnestly and vehemently to the Lord, who, at the last (according to his mercies) sent him comfort .-mon paper to the handle of the tea kettle, poured Then he arose with great joy, as a man changed the boiling water on some herb-drink for his wife, from death unto life, and said, 'now I thank God, I am strong, and mind not what man can do unto me.' "

Laurence Sanders, one of the earliest who sufof common children of her standing, had contrived fered in that region, said to a pious shoemaker, to tip herself over in the chair and cut her under who came to give him his parting blessing, "pray lip, which, for the time being, threw the whole set- for me; I am the most unfit person for this high tlement into commotion; and this conviction was office that was ever appointed to it." He shrank strengthened by finding that it was new time to from the flames, but could not deny Christ. In give the children their dinner.

"I fear Mrs. Stanton is imprudent in exerting On being fastened to the stake he kissed it, singing, herself," said the medical man to the husband, as "Welcome the cross of Christ! welcome everlasting life."

Glover was taken from a sick bed to prison, and from prison to the stake. Shortly before his martyrdom he had great doubts and apprehensions, complaining of the deadness of his heart and his "Rest and keep easy,"—how easily the words are said, yet how they fall on the ear of a mother, tion, he continued all night in prayer, and "was who knows that her whole flock have not yet a even carried in sight of the stake, yet his mind was weighed down with a burden, almost too heavy to is out of the question, and that the work must all be borne." But, "on a sudden he was powerfully

Christians of this age, it is to be feared, live so religion to fill the soul with true heavenly joys .still there will never be a time, till the world b converted, when sacrifices for Christ will not be ceive their spiritual reward.-Macedonian.

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. \ No. 33.

From the Presbyterian.

#### DR. BRADLEY IN THE GREAT BAZAAR AT BANGKOK.

On the 31st August, Dr. Bradley writes that the panic which had existed in reference to the circulation of Tracts and books in Siam had nearly or quite subsided, and the people were surprised to learn that the missionaries had still the friendship of the king. "Persons from all parts of the kingdom" were calling on him, "at the Tract House," and the people manifested " more confidence in him as teacher, and were more ready to sit down and talk with him about Christ than formerly. He

adds:-"It is not improbable that the constant exercise of my preaching abilities in a foreign tongue has increased these powers, and made them more effective in getting and holding the attention of my hearers. Be this as it may, it is quite certain I have more quiet, orderly and attentive audiences than

"I aim to be on the ground punctually at a certain hour, on four days of every week. It is seldom that I fail of doing this. I then endeavor, as a settled plan, to preach very briefly yet distinctly the divinity of Christ: that he is the Maker and sustainer of all things; that he, seeing the world ruined by sin, came in human nature, and suffered and gave himself a sacrifice for man; that he rose from the dead on the third day, that he ascended to heaven, and now reigns Lord over all; that he has commissioned his servants to go every where preaching, saying, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned.'

"When I have preached this short sermon of five or six minutes, if I perceive a hearing ear I enlarge upon the topics; but if the audience is noisy, and the demand for books is strong and impatient of delay, I consider it an indication that I should dispense the word by distributing Tracts and printed portions of the Bible, enjoining it on every one to read for the life of his soul, and practice what he reads. When this company have retired, and others come in, I preach substantially the same sermon again, endeavoring to make all hear and understand so much of the Gospel that the blood of their souls cannot at last be found in my skirts-so much, that not one of them can say at last that he never had an opportunity to learn that Jesus Christ is the true Lord, and is able and willing to save every penitent sinner; in a word, I try to fulfil my

commission as I read in Mark xvi. 16. "I often ask questions, and awaken attention in this way. I hesitate not to tell classes that they are believing a lie, and must be damned to all eterpity, unless they repeut and turn to Jesus. Some appear to listen to such announcements. Others seem to lay them up in their hearts, and say one to another, "It is probably true." Others again are enraged, and loudly curse the preacher and his adorable Lord, and if they have a Tract they will as likely as not, tear it to pieces before his eyes, and scatter the fragments in the street. Scarcely anything is so painful to me, which is of frequent occurrence, and still I am constrained to think that it tends directly to make Christ known to the people, and induces others to come in to hear what the babbler' saith, and finally take books, who would

not otherwise do so." The work of the American Tract Society abroad is to strengthen the hands of such laborers as Dr Bradley, and to aid all our foreign missionaries and evangelical laborers on the continent of Europe by Tracts and books, to be used wherever adapted to gain access to the minds of the people. Many thousands of dollars are yet needed to fill up the Soci-

## FEARLESSNESS OF JOHN KNOX.

After repeated declarations of the fullness of his hope, and the joy of his triumph, John Knox was gathered to his fathers: and over his grave the Regent Morton pronounced that noble eulogy, "There

lies one who never feared the face of man." It is one of the most remarkable evidences of the excellence of Knox's character, that the gravest charge which even hatred can bring against him, is, that of rudeness to a loathsome weman whom some have chosen for their idol, seemingly under Stanton having enjoined silence on his noisy troop, bestow more than the surplus which we do not need. the influence of that singularly depraved taste which leads the heathen to select the most monstrous and hideous things to be their gods.

Some people have very odd notions of cruelty. Peter Pindar represents a French dandy as rebuking a wretch who was writhing on the wheel, because he made an exceedingly unpleasant and impolite noise; and really there are some "petit maitres" in our day who seem to be equally fastidious about breaches of etiquette. There are men who can read of the intolerable sufferings of a nation, under the wicked rule of a sovereign, and even of the murder of hundreds of obscure men, for the crime of worshipping God, without the slightest emotion of horror, and yet these exquisitely sensievitable in situations where a person has any thing been remarked for his cheerful reliance on the tive things are thrown into a paroxysm of sympaelse to attend to - the baby woke. The little inter- Lord, both previous to his apprehension and during thy when a free and fearless man has the barsh loper was to be tied into the chair, while the flax- his imprisonment; but, after he was fastened to ness and hardihood to bring tears into the eyes of en-headed young house keeper was now installed the stake with his companions, he came from un- a most beautiful queen, by telling her the plain into the office of waiter in ordinary to her majesty, der the chain, to the great surprise and sorrow of truth—without a single redeeming grain of sugar to make it palatable.

There was once a rough man preaching in the wilderness of Judea, who called dignified Pharisees "a generation of vipers." Doubtless they thought him very rude. Moreover, this same rough man forced his way through crowds of cringing things that disgraced the name of Jew, into the presence of Herod and his profligate mistress, and sharply denounced their conduct as wicked and scandalous It is likely that the beautiful Herodias wept on that occasion, and that these same cringing and creeping things united their little voices to vilify the barbarian who could thus disregard the passionate distress of royal beauty! But John was not a reed to be shaken by every breeze. He did his duty without fear or favor: he loved men too much to suffer sin upon them without rebuke. Such a man was John Knox. We should not

go into the moral wilderness where the pioneers of truth are hewing their way through time-hardened obstacles, in search of men of soft manners, and silken garments, and courteous tongues. Such love to dwell in kings' palaces. We may find them in plenty, hanging about the skirts of power; watching each coming change, and trimming their little barks to every breeze of favor. But we must go to waste places of history to find God's great men; those whom he honors; those who only deserve the name of great; men so nobly intelligent, and so beautifully good that the mind can scarcely form an image of superior excellence without soaring above humanity; men whose residence on earth may reconcile the most fastidious spirit to humanity, and the prospect of whose companionship in heaven may innocently mingle with our brightest anticipations of felicity.-Methodist Quar-

REVELATION IS THE TELESCOPE OF REASON,-The astronomer believes what he sees through his telescope, though forests of worlds lie beyond its reach: so the reason of a reasonable mind is satisfied with the great truths which reveletion clearly discloses, though there be in connection with them sublime mysteries which like the suns and systems that move in the unfathomable depths of the firmament, can only be seen by passing into the

& Mears'

Premium Plough.

ecially to an approximation to oss-ploughings and harrowing or quality, both in workm

dsides, and the excellent que, renders their ploughs, in ex entre Draught Plough, abun and extended patronage, is consistent of an able and impara-asetts Agricultural Society a sum of S100, the highest prem-for doing the best work with the of the whole Union, running a ep its true position without as uning a furrow one foot winning a furrow one foot. rning a furrow one foot wought of only 294 pounds.

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entirely misrepresenting the im-by the Committee." still stands unrivalled, bidding d so it will, as we have at or science, skill and ingenuity ement of which it is suscepti on to the subject. ng Implements of all kinds. nd Flower Seeds Dealers and

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A, PRINTER.

Tes of xone

To the Editor of Zion's Herald : In discussing the comparative merits of the Scrip-tures as authorized by Protestants and Catholics, we shall notice but a few other texts besides those exam-

ned in the previous article. The clause of the second commandment, rendered in our translation, "Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them." (images) which is a perfectly literal rendering of the original Hebrew, lo tishtahhaveh lahem, the vulgate renders, non adorabis ea, Thou shall not adore them. Though the original may admit the above translation, yet this rendering does not express all that is intended by the inspired writer. The evident meaning of the text is, as will be readily seen by the Hebrew scholar—a prohibition against bowing down to images or likenesses of celestial or terrestial objects as a religious act. That the text means this is evident. 1. From the word itself, whose primitive meaning is to bow down. So it is rendered in Gen. xlii. 6, And Joseph's brethren came and bowed down themselves before him." The same word is used in Chap. xviii. 2, when it is said that Abraham ran to meet the men and bowed himself toward the ground. It is also used in chapters xix. 1, xxxiii. 3, xxiii. 12, xxvii. 29, and numerous other places, in which to translate it by adore would be no less than to make some of the holiest men that ever lived, idolaters, and to enjoin idolatry upon the nations of the earth.

2. The structure of the language favors this interpretation. In most, if not all cases where it is rendered worship by the translators of king James' Bible, it is used in the Hithpael form, which has a reflex signification, and might have been rendered as it is in the second commandment. Wherever, in the original, it is followed by a noun, a preposition intervenes, showing plainly that the action does not grammatically terminate on the noun which follows, but upon that which precedes as its nominative. Thus it is used in Ex. xxxiv. 14, Deut iv. 19, viii. 19, xi. 16, Ps. v. 7, cxxxviii. 2, and xoix. 5-9. In the two places last cited the grammatical structure of the language is precisely the same as in Exodus xx. 5. If translated as in numerous other places, it would make the Psalmist say in the first example, "Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship his footstool;" and in the latter, "Exalt the Lord our God, and worship his holy hill!" But if rendered literally it would read, "Bow down to his footstool," and "Bow down to (or toward) his holy hill that is, for the purpose of worshipping God.

The reason why our translators have rendered the word into English by worship in numerous instances is, because the bowing down in a religious or devotional manner was the practice of holy men when they worshipped God - a practice well worthy our imita when used with reference to bowing before the Deity implied worship; but to worship does not necessarily imply that we bow down before him, for a man may perform acceptable worship lying, standing, or sitting. According to the Vulgate reading, adoration to images is forbidden simply, bowing down to them is not prohibited This reading therefore is preferred by it does not interfere with her practice of bowing before images, a practice strictly forbidden by the letter of the original, and contrary to the spirit of the gospel Our Savior commands his followers to pray, "Lead us not into temptation," but do not those who voluntarily prostrate themselves before the images of saints and pictures of angels, lead themselves into the temptaion to go still farther and render them religious hom And can it be denied that this lust of images has conceived and brought forth the sin of idolatry, which sin, "when it is finished, bringeth forth death? Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted tempteth he any man; but every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. -James i. 13-14. God cannot then tempt to idolatry. Is not this practice of the Romish Church, to say the least, the appearance of evil? It so can it be supposed that the Decalogue even permits what is expressly forbidden elsewhere by the Holy Spirit? It appears to us therefore clear as a sunbeam that the Spirit of the Bible, as also its letter, is diametrically opposed to this practice of the Papal Church, to support which it has been found necessary to corrupt more than one text of sacred Scripture. But is it not a little remarkable that this same church has the hardihood to turn about, and, in the face and eyes of the original Hebrew, the best translations, and only copies of the Greek, and the spirit and design of the gospel dispensation, charge upon Protestants the awful crime of corrupting the Scriptures! It would seem hardly possible that Gregory XVI. in the nineteenth century gnorant of the original Scrip tures, their history, and the spirit of the Gospel dis-pensation. If the blind lead the blind, they shall both But when we take leave of the Latin Vulgate,

which, with some important exceptions, may be considered a valuable translation, and come down to the Douay Bible, in some parts, a very bad translation of a translation, our objections are greatly increased .-Besides giving a literal rendering of the text already noticed, it translates the poenitentia of the Vulgate by penance; thus in Matt. iii. 2, we have "Do penance" for the poenitentiam agite of the Latin, and the Meravoette of the Greek. According to the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church, penance includes contrition, confession, and satisfaction. If any one denies that these "three acts are requisite in a penitent to the entire and perfect remission of sins," he is accursed by this anathema making church. By satisfaction is meant "the full payment of a debt,"—"the compensation made by man to God, by doing something in atonement for the sins which he has committed." See Catechism, p. 265. Contrition consists See Catechism, p. 265. Contrition consists chiefly in "a willingness to make this compensation; and all know what is meant by confession. Penance then, according to the teaching and practice of this church includes intellectual resolutions, moral desires and sorrows, and voluntary physical suffering, afflictions, austerities, &c., &c. That this is not the doctrine of true repentance, ap-

pears, 1. From the fact that such is the proper meaning neither of the Latin poenitentia, nor of the Greek μετανοια. When physicial punishment for vicious conduct is spoken off, the best classical writers of antiquity use poena, whereas poenitentia is used as the enitet, to express an affection of the mind. We do not now remember of ever finding, in the best classics, the word used as translated in the Douay Bible. Besides, this term is not an exact rendering of the Greek word, which signifies a change of mind. The translation of the word therefore by the term penance is an unphilological rendering, and never can, with its present signification, obtain with the classical scholar. The Latins moreover had another word to denote repentance, viz., resipiscentia, signifying to note repentance, view, row wise again, not "do penance."

2. We object against this rendering because the unscriptural. Our Savior grow wise again, not "do penance."

taught his disciples to pray, "Forgive us our debts." can a man be forgiven a debt, and at the same time be required to pay it? The Scriptures say, The chastisement of our peace was upon him." "The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."-Isaiah liii. 5-6. We are represented as "being freely justified by his grace, through the redemption which is in Jesus."-Rom. iii. 24. And this justification by grace is incompatible with pardon by works; for, "if t be by works, it is no more of grace."-- Chap. xi. We might multiply our objections against this doctrine, and by consequence against the translation of the Douay Bible; for if the doctrine be destitute of foundation in the Scriptures, that rendering of the original which favors such heresy must be faulty.— We might ask, since God commands all men every where to repent - or, as good Catholics say, Do penance - How does it appear that the thief upon cross complied with this condition? What opportunity had he to do penance while nailed hands and feet to his cross? Will it be answered, that his dying sufferings were that penance? We ask again, is the evidence that he suffered "willingly sins, or that his fellow sufferer did not endure pain as great and as voluntarily as himself? If it be replied that God dispensed with this claim upon him under those circumstances, the point is yielded that heaven may be gained without doing penance under some cir-cumstances; if so, who will dare draw the line, for Cod has not, between the circumstances which require penance, and those which render it dispensable? A strange gospel that which confers pardon according mstances of the sinner; yet such must, in the nature of things, be the gospel that requires penance as a condition of salvation. Either the conditions of salvation are the same to

all, or they are not. If they are not, than the inspired penmen have failed to inform us of the difference; if penmen have falled to inform as they are, then penance is a cunningly devised fable, having no foundation in the Holy Scriptures; and that translation which favors such a doctrine is wofully erroneous, deserving only the reprobation of every Biblical scholar and evangelical Christian.— And such we are compelled, for the reasons assigned, to consider the Douay Bible, the only English version of the Word of God authorized by the Church of Rome. When will the long abused communicants of that church claim their forfeited right to search the Scriptures, to see whether these things are so?

[To be continued.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844.

SKETCH FROM MY NOTE BOOK. BISHOP ROBERTS.

veteran of the itinerancy will weep as the sorrowful to battle and to victory.

A score of reminiscences of the sainted old man rethe St. John of our apostleship!

Bishop Roberts had no one trait which by an exday of his conversion. A symmetrical mind is truly great measure to the estimation in which his judicious and yet loved. onstituents held this qualification. It was perceived rude guise and unpretending humility that was immequalifications, suggested his nomination to the Epis-

tial. The great field of Methodism was to be in the short in confusion. In after years this extreme diffiwest; it was then rapidly opening, and Roberts was the man for the West. He was a child of the wilderness, he had been educated to its hardy habits, his or experimental plans, however hopeful, and leading Though born in Maryland, he was removed in early strangers, he usually assumed no other pretensions childhood to a wilderness part of Pennsylvania, then those of a private Christian, and frequently it was on the border of civilization; here he spent his youth not till the family worship disclosed his spirit and talin the labors of the "settler." When the region began to be extensively occupied, he pushed forward, time public lands were offered as a bonus to emigrants. There he built his log-cabin, and dwelt comparatively out of sight of civilized man, tilling the earth in summer, and hunting the bear, the deer and to which he had been recommended for entertainment. the raccoon in the winter. He became one of the He was, as usual, humble in dress and dusty and most expert huntsmen of his day, and in after life often weary. The family taking him to be a rustic travelsurprised veteran marksmen on the far frontier, by the deadly certainty of his fire. The entire winter has he spent in his solitary log-cabin, twenty miles away from was over and no one was at the trouble to inquire if any human habitation, and cheered only by the faith- he had taken any on the way. The preacher of the ful company of his favorite sister, who prepared his circuit was stopping at the same house; he was young,

repress the ruling passion of his youth. It followed occasionally and contemptuously to the "old man," him through life and was strong even till death: he who sat silently in a corner. The good Bishop, after lived a circuit preacher as he had a "settler." and a Bishop as he had a circuit preacher, in a log-cabin, and died in a log-cabin. No sooner had he been elected a Bishop than he fixed his Episcopal residence in the old cabin at Chenango, and his next removal was to Indiana, then the far west, where his Episcopal palace was again a log-cabin, built by his own hands, and his furniture rude fabrications from the forest wood, made with such tools as he had carried in his emigrant wagon. I have been authentically informed that the first meal of the sainted Bishop and his family in this new abode consisted only of roast potatoes, and that it was begun and ended with hearty thanksgiving. Here he lived in the true simplicity of frontier life, toiling at his leisure in the fields. The allowance for his family expenses, beside \$200 per annum for quarterage, was, during most of his Episcopal career, from \$200 to \$250 per annum, at least this was the case till 1836, and it varied afterwards only from \$300 to \$400. Such is the pomp of the Methodist Episcopacy!

Simple and severe as this western life was, it was legitimate to the character and position of Roberts. He was born into it-it comported with the new field, the great wilderness diocese of the Mississippi valley, into which he was thrust. There was in it a propriety with the genius of the country, with the tout ensemble of the circumstances of time and place. Such was the life for such a field, and Roberts was the man for both such a field and such a life. Let us learn to follow Providence in all things; there is always a beautiful compatibility between its ends and its agents.

The history of our church is full of examples. This congeniality of the Bishop's character with western life attracted about him the strong affections of the western preachers. They felt that he mities, at the reading of the appointments in the crowd- fying explanation. ed court house of Jefferson City, they wept aloud, invoking in audible ejaculations blessings on the old evangelist. He had presided at their first Conference, more than a quarter of a century before, when it included nearly a third of the great Mississippi valley, and had attended more than half its sessions since; but three or four of its original members remained; he made thrilling allusions to the old preachers who had gone up to their reward, and gave much information respecting the progress of their work. As he alluded to his own health and the little prospect of ever meeting them again in this world, his voice faltered. he paused, and they all wept together, like the elders of Ephesus when taking leave of Paul. "I feel," said the Bishop, "like a father leaving his children;" words that went to the hearts of all present, and called forth tears and irrepressible sobs from preachers and spectators. It was his final leave. In about six months! ascended to heaven.

As usual with equable minds, Bishop Roberts was cheerful and amiable. His piety was never gloomy, though seldom extatic. You felt at the first introduction that he must be one of the most agreeable of companions, that he could calmly endure afflictions and compassionately forgive offences, that he was fitted for domestic life and permanent friendships.

As is natural with such a disposition, he was gener-ceived have been published as directed.

HERALD AND JOURNAL. ous and liberal. I have heard of numerous examples of his benevolence from the best authority. Those who know well his private affairs, have estimated that his pecuniary contributions during his ministerial life mounted to more than all his receipts from the church for domestic expenses. He was particularly liberal to our literary institutions. He prized learning from the sense of his own deficiency in it, having had but about I have received this evening the melancholy inteligence of Bishop Roberts' death; many a labor-worn four of our colleges at least he gave at intervals \$100 each. In 1826, when in New Orleans, he found the news spreads, for he was beloved among us as an old brethren attempting with few resources to erect a commander is among the troops whom he has led cheap church, he sold his horse, and giving them all it brought-a hundred dollars-made his way with many difficulties to Nashville, where his friends provided vive in my memory. His dignified bearing, his white him with a horse and funds with which to finish his locks, his noble brow, his mild blue eye, the most benignant I ever saw; his tranquil temper, which I never knew to be ruffled; his extreme modesty, his exquisite he might have the means of indulging this noble prodelicacy of feeling, so singularly combined with the pensity of his generous mind. He was as whole-hearthardy bonhommie of the backwoodsman; and, above all, ed in his labors. According to his routes the last the unction of his piety. Ah! he was a man to be loved year he lived he must have travelled between 5000 while living, and remembered pathetically when dead- and 6000 miles, visiting some half dozen States and nearly an equal number of Indian nations.

As a preacher, he was always interesting and free traordinary prominence gave him uniqueness, or what is usually called greatness. The distinction and in the pulpit; a thoroughly systematic arrangement of beauty of his character was its equability. I doubt if his subject—readiness of thought—a fluent and gener he ever felt a quarter of an hour's irritation since the ally correct diction, and a facile, yet dignified manner were his characteristics in the desk. His large pergreat, though seldom so appreciated; it is at once rare son, corpulent and nearly six feet high, his strongly and capable. It is what is most requisite, next to holiness, for the high office which the Bishop sustained extreme simplicity and cordiality, gave to his presence in the church, and his election to it was owing in a always the air of a superior man—one to be reverenced

It is certainly no small tribute to his character to se and valued in him by the older preachers, and especially by Asbury, at his first appearance among them at very amiable quality-modesty. In his early life it the Baltimore General Conference of 1808. He had rendered him painfully diffident, and throughout his travelled to Baltimore from the western wilds with career it deterred him from many bold and energetic bread and provender in his saddle-bags, and but one measures which his position and abilities justified, and dollar in his pocket. He appeared among them in the church which might have been of wide influence in the church. He often referred facetiously to instances of his early diately appreciated by preachers and people, and was diffidence. For a long time after his appointment as soon after transferred by the sagacious Asbury to that class-leader among his rustic neighbors, he could not city. In a few years he was appointed to Philadel- assume courage enough to address them individually, phia. From the city station he was raised to the presiding-eldership of the district, and it was in that city, er till he conquered this timidity. In his first attempt while presiding at the Annual Conference in the absence of a Bishop, that his equanimity, his calm and at the intent look of a good man, whose favorable indiscriminating judgment, and other corresponding terest he took for disapprobation. At another time when he was expected to exhort, he was so alarmed copacy. The next month he was elected Bishop at as to retire in agony and conceal himself in a barn.— In the third attempt he proceeded some time with good effect, but, fearing he had made a blunder, stopped dence became a subdued modesty, not interfering with his ordinary duties, but deterring him from most novel rugged frame and characteristic qualities all designated him as a great evangelist for the great West .\_ | know him. When stopping, in his travels among ents that his ministerial character was supposed .-Under such circumstances he has sometimes attended with a few brave pioneers into Chenango. At that class meeting with his host, and received warm and pointed exhortations from zealous leaders. On his journey to the west, after a General Confer

ence, he once applied at the house of a Methodist family ler, permitted him to put up and feed his horse and take his seat in the sitting room. It was late, supper frivolous and forpish, and spent the evening in gav The refinements of the Atlantic cities could not conversation with the daughters of the family, alluding sitting a long time with no other attention than these allusions, respectfully requested to be shown to bed .-The chamber was over the sitting room, and while upon his knees praying with paternal feeling for the faithless young preacher, he still heard the gay jest and rude laugh. At last the family retired without domestic worship. The young preacher slept in the same room with the Bishop. He laid down without

"Well, old man," said he, as he got into bed, "are you asleep yet?"

"I am not, sir," replied the Bishop.

"Where have you come from?" "From east of the mountains, sir."

"East of the mountains-aye, what place?" " Baltimore, sir."

" Baltimore-aye, the seat of our General Conference; did you hear any thing about it? We expect

Bishop Roberts to stop here on his way home." "Yes, sir," replied the Bishop humbly, "it ended

the day before I left." " Did you ever see Bishop Roberts?"

"Yes, sir, often; we left Baltimore together." " You left Baltimore together!"

"Yes, sir."

"What's your name? my old friend."

" Roberts, sir." "Roberts! Roberts! Excuse me, sir, are you related to the Bishop?"

"They usually call me Bishop Roberts, sir." "Bishop Roberts! Bishop Roberts! are you Bishop

Roberts, sir?" exclaimed the young man, leaping out of bed, and trembling with agitation.

Embarrassed and confounded he implored the good man's pardon, insisted upon calling up the family, and seemed willing to do any thing to redeem himself .was legitimately one among them. In his latter The Bishop gave him an affectionate admonition, which years they venerated and loved him as the patriarch he promised with tears never to forget, acknowledging of the wilderness. His visit to the last Missouri at the same time that he had backslidden in heart, and Conference, as described in our papers at the time, deeply lamenting his folly and his spiritual declenwas an example. He had spent some months before sion. The venerable and compassionate man knew in a most laborious visitation among the Indian Mis- the frivolity of youth; he gave him much paternal adsions beyond Arkansas and Missouri, his health was vice and prayed with him. He would not allow the evidently undermined by years and toils, and the family to be called, though he had ate nothing since time of his departure was at hand. The preachers breakfast. The next morning, after praving again looked upon him as peculiarly their own Bishop, their with the spirit-broken young preacher, he left before father, and as he addressed them, trembling with infir-

> The circumstance was a salutary lesson to the young itinerant; at the next session of Conference, he called upon the Bishop a renewed man-he wept again as he acknowledged his error, and has since become a useful and eminent minister. Bishop Roberts often alluded to the incident, but, through a commendable kindness, would never tell the name of the young preacher.\* Other and similarly ludicrous rencounters might be mentioned.

> Peace to the memory of the good, the kind-hearteold man! His image is embalmed in the affections of many a heart, and will be there enshrined faithfully through future years of pilgrimage and change. He has passed to the society of his old co-laborers. May we who love his memory join him there!

\*This fact has been extensively circulated with much exaggeration, and with Bishop George substituted for Bishop Roberts. Bishop Roberts was its real subject.

CAMP-MEETINGS .- Next week is the time for the commencement of the camp-meetings at Martha's Vineyard and Eastham. We hope many are preparing for these feasts of tabernacles, and that they will no only labor for the sanctification of the church, but the conversion of unbelievers. We have not received so many of these notices as usual, but all we have re-

No. 5 in a series of articles in opposition to the doc- and however much I may regret the necessity, I this No. 5 in a series of articles in opposition to the doctrine of Christian Perfection. Most of his arguments, however, have no relation to that doctrine, but are applicable only to the antinomian Calvinistic notion known by the name of Perfectionism. It is difficult to find out what sentiments the writer intends to complete the control of the control his arguments in No. 5, however, seem to lead to a with self-respect and a good conscience. singular result. He argues that "absolute perfection is what a creature can never attain. Yet it is precisely such perfection, and no other, that is the standard of our obligation. Towards this the innumerable holy as our Father in heaven is."

ed. "from the inherent imperfection of creatures," off the reproach of the last year's negligence. Look can "never arrive," either in earth or heaven, it must at the meagre pittance reported by the committee of follow that "our obligations" may remain unfulfilled the Conference in another column, and resolve that this without sin. or that "the innumerable company of an- holy enterprise shall be neglected no longer. gels and the church of the first born," are all sinners!

Another writer in the same paper, referring to the series here spoken of appears to be distressed that there should be "volumes of various dimensions, and

which he wishes to be refuted

Now, if I rightly understand the writers on Christian Perfection, such as Messrs. Mahan, Finney, Fitch ry is, that provision is made in the gospel for the complete sanctification of Christians in the present life, and that this provision is available through faith. Apart from all reasonings, corollaries and influences. cardinal doctrine of their system is the attainability, in this life, of "a clean heart," of "perfect love," of that "holiness without which no man shall see the Lord." On this point the whole controvery must turn. God admit. The question then is, Can they avail themselves of this provision in the present life, so as to be cleansed from all sin, and be blameless before God?

week system."

Week system."

Resolved, That whenever it is practicable we will Nothing is more needed, at the present time, than a fair, candid consideration of this important question, have embraced this theory because they found something in it which seemed to meet their wishes .-They were longing after holiness, and inquiring what they should do to become pure in heart. The answer Resolved, That we will introduce the subject of "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Sanctification is as much the result of faith as is justification. There is efficacy in the blood of Christ to cleanse you you from all sin : only believe." They accepted the explanation, and now they tell us how happy they are, and some of them how holy they are. Now, much as

The writer closes with some very pertinent questions to the author of the first series, of which we will only say, they admirably illustrate the maxim that it is versary some time during this Conference year at easier to ask questions than to answer them.

1. Does the fact that God requires us to be holy in the present life, imply that we can be thus holy? 2. If we cannot attain to holiness in this life, then is it our duty to be holy?

sanctification, is that provision available in this life? 4. What evidence have we that any moral change opportunity to contribute for its support. rought in the believer, either at or after death? a man dies only half sanctified is the other half of the process accomplished?

THE DIVISION.

As we expected and predicted, the plan of division enacted by the General Conference is beginning to call forth the remonstrance of the laity on the border line. A meeting of the churches in Washington city is mentioned in the secular papers, at which an emphatic and able protest was adopted against that measure, declaring that the General Conference transcended its powers in enacting it, and rebuking the New York Conference for passing the resolution dividing Collected and reported to the committee, and the church property and thereby encouraging the division. We have not seen the proceedings at Washington, and know not what other and exceptionable measures they may include, but we have no hesitancy in predicting that their position in respect to the plan of division will be seriously agitated and be consid- ference at its last session adopted the resolutions apered tenable all along the line of division where the pressure of the measure will be most severely felt, and that much disturbance and trouble will ensue to that very few of the preachers have taken collections, from

The Southern meetings continue to be held, and to preaching on the subject. exhibit a most decided aspect, but that there will be tined we fear to suffer much in the struggle. We sired. They are all of the same import, and are too effect. numerous for our columns. We shall however give claims to our sympathy, prayers and liberal contribuall new and important information.

"THE CHURCH SOUTH."-There are dawnings of dissatisfaction already manifested within the bounds of the slaveholding States, with the rash proceedings of the Southern leaders. We have never expected unanimity in the decision of the Southern Conferences on the great question of a separation, and we are glad to find that there are men bold enough to stand forth and breast the tornado even in its first burst. The Colum- will constitute an inquiry in respect to the practice of us, containing the following card. If Br. Curry should be driven to the North by his manly course, he will find warm hearts to welcome him. The New England brethren will not withhold from him the fraternal hand, however they may dissent from some of his

A CARD. TO THE MEMBERS And Friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in

Respected Brethren and Friends: Having been for a short time connected with you as minister and pastor, and those relations being now sud-denly terminated, I deem it proper to make known the causes that have led to this unexpected event, which are briefly as follows:

The action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the course pursued thereupon, by the delegates of the Southern Conferences, have greatly changed the existing state of things among us. Upon the points therein involved, it is my misfortune to differ with most of my brethren, plicit denial to the Commercial Advertiser, the paper with whom I am most intimately connected. This however would not alienate my affections nor hinder me in my official duties, were all equally tolerant. My views on the chief points are these:

1. As to the abstract subject of slavery, I have no dispute with you. Though sentimentally opposed to relation does not necessarily involve the master in sin, but that in many cases, duty requires him to hold that relation, and to discharge its obligations. 2. I hold the action of the late General Conference

in the case of Bishop Andrew, to be wholly within the constitutional powers of that body, since the official appointments of all itinerant Methodist ministers, in

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

A writer in the Christian Watchman has arrived at what they thought best, under the circumstant of 5 in a series of articles in apposition to the day.

bat. The principles upon which he bases some of ready to surrender a position which I cannot hold

CLAIMS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

It will be seen by the Plan of Benevolent Operacompany of angels and the church of the first born tions, adopted by the New England Conference, pubwill for ever be approaching: but from the inherent lished on the first page of this paper, that August is mperfection of creatures they can never arrive at such the month appointed for presenting the claims of the a point," This absolute perfection he thus defines :- Bible Society to the people on the several stations "To be perfect is to be entirely conformed to the and circuits in the Conference. While the reader is pattern of excellence set before us, to be good and perusing this paragraph the month is half gone. Let this noble enterprise receive, then, immediately, the at-If, then, the standard of obligation is an absolute tention it demands. Wipe off, brethren, we beseech perfection, to which even the angels and the redeem- you, both of the ministry and the membership-wipe

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

It is with reluctance that we occupy our colu arepared with various degrees of ability, freely circu- with matters of local interest, and which would propated among the members of our churches, and infus- erly appear in pamphlet form. Several of the Confering into thousands of minds the elements of a theory ences find it for their advantage to publish their which is not recognized by our Articles of Faith, and minutes in that form, and derive benefit from it, not which all Calvinistic Christians regard as unscriptu- only in the diffusion of intelligence in relation to ral;" and asks, "Where is there a volume, large or the affairs of the church among the people, but in small, that we can distribute as an antidote, or a cor- the facility it affords to the transaction of their own business, to have before them the proceedings of pre-This last writer very candidly states the doctrine vious years on the several subjects that call for their attention. As the New England Conference voted to publish their proceedings in the Herald, we furnish the most material part of them in the present number. and Upham, and the Wesleyans generally, their theo- A part will be found on the first page, and some which were fully reported by our correspondents from the Conference are omitted.

Resolved, That we, the preachers of the New England Conference, will use our best exertions to raise the average amount of fifty-two cents from each of has made provision in the gospel of his grace for the complete sanctification of his children. This we all ble we will accomplish this object by the

> establish monthly missionary prayer meetings in our respective charges for the purpose of communicating the latest missionary intelligence and with the special object of invoking the Divine blessing upon the missions under our care and upon the missionary enter-

> Missionary enterprise into our Sabbath Schools, and in this way use our best endeavors to train up the rising generation in the spirit of sympathy for and liberality toward this blessed cause.

and some of them how holy they are. Now, much as I pity the deluded of this class, I cannot endure to ulpits; and that with this conviction we will preach directly on the subject in our respective congregaions as frequently as circumstances will justify i Resolved, That we will hold a Missionary Anni-

all suitable places in each of our charges respectively, at which time collections and subscriptions shall taken for the purpose of meeting any deficiency that may exist in securing the object contemplated in the first of these resolutions. Resolved, That it is advisable to present the cause

of missions to our liberal friends and supporters who are not members of the church, and to give them an

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

The Committee on the Bible Cause present the following report. Rec'd from Lynn, South St., by J. B. Husted. Hubbardston "Geo. Bates. 3.00 A Friend in Lowell by W. H. Hatch. 8.00 Malden Centre by J. Whitman. Weston, W. R. Stone. " J. W. Lewis. Princeton. Northampton, " J. B. Bigelow. Greenfield, " J. Marcy. 50 Worcester, 11.94, by C. K. True 5.00, 16.94 Greenfield. Westfield, by J. Hascall. Williamsburg, "M. Dwight. From Ashburnham " N. Spaulding.

paid previously.
At Lynn, Wood End, by J. Sanborn. West Springfield, " Jas. Mudge. 3.00

The committee would represent that the N. E. Conpended. How far we have acted in accordance with these resolutions, may be judged of, by the fact, that (so far as the Committee have been able to ascertain,) which we apprehend that there has been but little

The propriety of treating such resolutions with so general disregard may be more than questioned. two parties in the Northern slaveholding Conferences The committee are pained in finding any occasion for at least is quite probable. The latter section is des- such allusion, and can but hope that in re-adapting the resolutions of last year (which the committee have given our readers numerous examples of South- and stronger conviction of the immeasurably momenwould seriously recommend) it be done with a deeper ern meetings in former numbers. We do not suppose tous importance of the objects they contemplate, and that a continuation of these proceedings will de de- a more fixed and full determination to carry them into

Resolved. That the Bible Cause has increasing tions, and the American Bible Society undiminished claims to our confidence and support.

Resolved, That we will include the Bible Cause in

the number of the great objects of Christian benevolence in behalf of which we will preach and take collections in all our churches and report the moneys so collected at the next Conference.

J. B. HUSTED. D. S. KING.

Resolved, That the members of this Conference bus (Geo.) Times of July 10, has been forwarded to our congregations in relation to kneeling in public worship, and will earnestly recommend a strict and universal observance of our rules and ancient custom N. E. Conference Anti-Slavery Society held their

Anniversary at the Methodist Church, Westfield, Ms., on the evening of July 30, 1844. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer by L. B. Griffing, after troduced Rev. Mr. Fay, who addressed the audience in an interesting speech. Rev. J. T. Peck, of the Troy Conference, was then

introduced, who also addressed the meeting in a very interesting manner. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Dexter S. King, Rev. James Porter, and Rev. S. Remington, and was closed with the benediction.

C. ADAMS, Secretary.

BISHOP MORRIS, on receiving information of the charge of having become connected with slavery by his recent marriage, sent promptly the following exin which the story first appeared.

ERROR CORRECTED. I have just seen in the Albany Journal, of 12th

inst., an article headed, "Another slaveholding Bishthe institution, and deprecating its influence upon so- op," and credited to the "Commercial Advertiser," ciety, I am fully persuaded that it cannot and ought highly injurious to me and the Methodist Episcopal not to be suddenly abolished; and therefore that the Church, which I hope you will have the goodness to correct. There is but one truth in the whole article, namely, that Bishop Morris had married a widow lady in Kentucky. The statement that she is possessed of slaves is incorrect; and the report of my executing a contract previous to marriage, relinquishing my prothe regular work of the ministry, are always within spective claim to her slaves in favor of her child by the control of the power making such appointments. her former marriage, is wholly false. I made no such

contract, no such relinquishment, and she had no child as represented by the writer, to be a party in such transaction. The only connection she had with slavery was nominal, as trustee of her deceased husband's estate, under a will which secured ultimately the whole of it to her step son, and according to an express provision of the will, her act of marriage annulled the trust and severed that nominal connection. Neither my wife nor self has any interest in slave property, direct or indirect-nor has either of us any connection with slavery in fact or form.

Yours respectfully, THO. A. MORRIS Milwaukie, W. T., July 23, 1844.

"THE WORLD WE LIVE IN."-We have heretofore spoken favorably of this semi-monthly journal and we perceive that it is recommended by the present generally. It is devoted to entertaining reading of a general pature. We are pleased to see that in this work historical and other useful matter is preferred to mere fiction. The last number is embellished with a finely excuted steel engraving entitled "Two Hundred Years Ago," representing the style of costume, architecture, etc., of our ancestors. The same number also contains two pieces of music, and a variety of articles on interesting subjects. The work is worthy of extensive circulation. Terms, \$1 per annum. Published by John B. Hall & Co., Cornhill, Boston.

BOSTON MUSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY .- The Teacher's Class for 1844, conducted by Messrs. Ra. ker and Woodbury, met yesterday, Aug. 13, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the Marlborough Chapel, at which time the annual course of lectures on the various branches of music commenced. Lectures on the best method of teaching the elements of vocal music, prac tice of church music, on harmony, practice of glees. madrigals, quartetts, trios, chorusses, &c., on the do. velopment and cultivation of the voice, will be give Prof. Murdoch will lecture on elocution. The exercises must be not only instructive, but highly interest.

A CORRECTION. - In the Morning Star of June 19. Mr. Pease states that the lines commencing "Sister thou hast early left us," &c., were sung at the funeral of a Mrs. Serepta D. Taylor, and were understood to have been composed by a young lady who watched with the deceased. The above mentioned ines were written by F. A. Crafts for the Herald and Journal, and were inserted April 24, 1844. They were dated Bluehill, March 30, 1844, and signed F.

We acknowledge the receipt of \$8.55, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Weymouth, Ms., by hand of Rev. H. Mayo, for Missions. We have passed it into the hands of Bro. Bagnall, the Treasuer,

GREAT ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFER-ENCE.

The most interesting item of foreign religious news is the late assemblage of the friends of the "voluntary principle" in England. We have ample reports in the London Watchman, (Weslevan,) and give the sub-

The delegates from various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, assembled on Tuesday, April 30th, 1814 at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London to consider the best means of effecting a severance between the Church and State. Upwards of five hundred and fifty delegates were present, among whom were Dr. Bowring, M. P., Mr. S. Crawford, M. P., Mr. J. S. Trelawney, M. P., Mr. J. Sturge, Dr. Epps, Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, Rev. Dr. Young, the Rev. Dr. A. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Burnet, &c. At eleven o'clock the Rev. J. Burnet was voted into the chair. and the Rev. Dr. Cox. the Rev. J. Kennedy, Mr. E Miall, and Mr. J. Conder, were appointed Secretaries \$6.50 to the Convention during its sittings in the metropolis. The Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper, giving a history of the present Anti-State Church movement, and stating that the Church and State question was the question 4.50 of the day, and that now was the time to make an aggressive movement on the Church. The stand-still policy would never do. The stream was too strong for them to remain inactive, and in the inactivity and 1.00 carelessness of the Dissenters had originated Sir James 1.00 Graham's education scheme.

Mr. Sharman Crawford then addressed the meeting, and expressed his opinion that there could be no secu-5.00 rity for civil and religious liberty so long as the connexion existed between the Church and the State With the members of the Convention he would heartily co-operate, for it was only triffing with a great question to attack church rates and such small matters, and leave the great evil untouched. The Rev. Dr. Young then moved a resolution, declaring that "the Conference was not intended as a demonstration of Nonconformist strength, and that its object was the disenthralment of religion from the influence of secular control." The resolution was adopted, and Dr. Bowring then presented himself, and assured those around him that his intercourse with his fellow men, his reading, and his travels in foreign lands, had only confirmed an opinion of his youth, that the union of church and state was pernicious to both. He hoped that the Convention would sow the good seed of religious liberty, and that they would see it grow up into universal religious emancipation, and that their children might meet under its shade-the shade produced by the nobility of religious truth. Mr. Miall then brought up a paper upon Church Establishments viewed in their practical working, the reading of which occupied the rest of the sitting.

On Wednesday morning the chair was taken, soon after ten o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Young, of Perth .when resolutions, founded upon Mr. Miall's paper, were moved by the Rev. Mr. Shoebotham, of Dundee, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Nottingham, and, after some discussion relating to an additional clause, adopted unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Massie, of Salford, then read a paper upon State Establishments of Religion in the several forms of their development. Reference being made in this document to the Unitarian body, as having appropriated to themselves chapels which were founded by Trinitarians, the Rev. Mr. Hincks, a Unitarian minister, present at the Conference, interrupted Mr Massie whilst reading the document, to complain of the passage containing the allusion in question, as offensive to himself and to Unitarians generally. It was agreed that Mr. Massie should read the whole of the document to the meeting, who should then decide whether any part was liable to this objection. When the reading of the document was terminated a discussion took place, which ended in Mr. Massie's voluntarily striking out the passage which had given offence. The Rev. Henry Taylor, of Melrose, then moved-"That the paper now read by Mr. Massie be received and placed on the records of the Conference."

The Rev. Mr. Trestrail seconded the motion, which was at length agreed to, there being only one dissentient. On the motion of the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Leeds, seconded by the Rev. Mr. King, of Cork, a series of resolutions was adopted condemnatory of all distributions of State honors and emoluments by Ministers of State and the Legislature, amongst the professed ministers of religion, as being in general not favors arising from a concern for the maintenance and propagation of the truth, but from considerations of state policy, and conveying the decided protest of the Conference against all forms in which the fundamental principles of the union of the church with the state has been embodied by the British Legislature. After some routine business the Conference was adjourned.

Ga Wednesday even y. James Acworth o rs were the Rev. Mo v. A. Gordon, of De ork: the Rev. J. Gree arnet; the Rev. Mr. hompson, Esq.; the R een; the Rev. J. Sibre During the proceed f the bar, on the laws ing to the union of rounded on this pape ohn Burnet, a resolution bjects in contending f tate, for which the Cor pate appeal to Parliam hose laws rendering th igious faith or worship ublic or state office, or r state function; and exactions for the suppo ion by Parliament, for of all property at any t eligious faith or worsh On Thursday morn occupied the chair. T Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Gre Pryce, Dr. Price, Dr.

Rev. J. P. Mursell, the Robertson, of Edinbu of Glasgow; and the evening sitting Dr. Co tions were moved or s Edwards, Conder, J Pringle, and others. the Chairman, the Con The result of the d embodied in the follo of Organization" on

accordance with which SUMMARY OF THE PL of putting our reade

provisions. The first I. That a Society THE BRITISH ANTI principle:—"That in sponsible to God alon governments in affair pon the rights of m rogatives of God; the resources of th form or forms of relig contrary to reason.

ly opposed to the gen III. That the obje IV. That this object v. That every inc be admissible as a VI. That the of

treasurer, three s five hundred, and ar VII. That the wh Then follow claus Executive Committee three years, to be co the present; and the

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They shall regu turers engaged in give advice in the in connection with They shall car present themselve scribed, whether l

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and she had no child, be a party in such n she had with sladeceased husband's ared ultimately the according to an exact of marriage annominal connection. ny interest in slave has either of us any form. 'Ho. A. MORRIS.

14. -We have heretomi-monthly journal, nended by the press taining reading of a to see that in this natter is preferred to s embellished with a tled "Two Hundred e of costume, archihe same number also a variety of articles ork is worthy of exr annum. Published

Boston. N Society .- The eted by Messrs. Baiy, Aug. 13, at ten gh Chapel, at which res on the various ectures on the best of vocal music, praces, &c., on the deoice, will be given. ocution. The exer-

ing Star of June 19, commencing "Sister ere sung at the fulor, and were undera young lady who is for the Herald and 24, 1844. They were nd signed F.

, but highly interest-

of 88.55, from the ast Weymouth, Ms., lissions. We have gnall, the Treasuer.

RCH CONFER-

reign religious news ds of the "voluntary ve ample reports in n,) and give the sub-

rts of England, Ire-Cuesday, April 30th, Strand, London, to ing a severance bepwards of five hunesent, among whom Crawford, M. P., Mr. urge, Dr. Epps, Mr. ith, Rev. Dr. Young, ev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. net, &c. At eleven oted into the chair, J. Kennedy, Mr. E. opointed Secretaries giving a history of vement, and stating n was the question time to make an agch. The stand-still eam was too strong n the inactivity and originated Sir James

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Wednesday evening the chair was taken by the James Acworth of Horton College. The speakvere the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Aberdeen; the
A. Gordon, of Derry; the Rev. Mr. Trestrail, of
the Rev. J. Green, of Leicester; the Rev. John
et; the Rev. Mr. Brook, of Norwich; George
spenson, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Hincks; the Rev. Mr.
nson, of Kettering; the Rev. H. Angus, of Abernson, of Kettering; the Rev. H. Angus, of Aberthe Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry; and Mr. Slathe Rev. J. Sibree, James Acworth of Horton College. The speakto the union of church and state, was read.

ws rendering the profession or disavowal of reigious faith or worship necessary to the filling of any ns for the support of religion, and the resump- winds. Parliament, for national and secular purposes, property at any time granted for the support of

Dr. Cox, Mr. Green, of Leicester, the Rev. Mr. Dr. Price, Dr. Ritchie, the Rev. J. Carlile, the P. Mursell, the Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, the Rev. Mr. Son, of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, sonage, let a correct bill be made out of all and each, sgow: and the Rev. Dr. Campbell. At the re moved or seconded by Messrs, Richardson, ds, Conder, Joseph Sturge, Biggs, Burnet, ringle, and others. After a concluding address by

result of the deliberations of the delegates is of Organization" on which they have agreed, and in ance with which their future movements will be

airman, the Conference was dissolved.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH CONFERENCE.

give a short summary of the plan, with the view ing our readers in possession of its principal ons. The first seven clauses are as follows:-That a Society be now formed to be intituled BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION." That this Society be based upon the following sible to God alone; that all legislation by secular ments in affairs of religion is an encroachment res of God; and that the application by law of surces of the state to the maintenance of any forms of religious worship and instruction, is ry to reason, hostile to human liberty, and direct-

osed to the genius of Christianity."

That the object of this Society be—The liberreligion from all governmental or legislative That this object be sought by lawful, peaceful,

d Christian means, and by such means only.

V. That every individual subscribing to the princion which this Society is based, and contributing ss than one shilling annually to its general fund, ssible as a member.

That the officers of this Society consist of a r, three secretaries, three auditors, a council of ndred, and an executive committee of fifty mem-VII. That the whole of the officers be, in the first

ice, elected by the present Conference. Then follow clauses providing that the Council and utive Committee be appointed by the Conference; that a Conference shall be convened at least once in

ble to the Council of five hundred. The steps necessary to be taken in filling vacancies in the offices of treasurer, secretary, and auditor, are then laid down, and the duties of the several classes of chicers defined. The council is to meet once a ter, and to elect to all vacant offices, except in wn body; generally to superintend the affairs of the Society, and to determine all plans of importance ected with its interests ;-their term of office ex-

The Executive Committee are to meet at least once onth to carry out the plans of the Council, and are be responsible to them.

ng at the next ensuing Conference.

They shall take measures for the collection and diof statistical and other information relative to te Churches; and shall procure, by public competition or otherwise, the writing of such tracts, or larger atises, on the question of national religious estabnents, as they may deem requisite to further the objects of this Society.

They shall regulate the movements of public lecers engaged in the name of this society; and shall e advice in the organization of local associations n connection with it.

They shall carry into execution, as opportunities ent themselves, the several modes of action prebed, whether by this Conference and succeeding ferences, or by the council, and shall act as a cenal committee of advice whenever occasions may re-

The following are, we believe, the modes of action ntemplated by the society.

The collection and digest, from acts of parliament, liamentary returns, and other authentic public docuents, of all such information as may throw a light on the nature and tendency of state churches.

The securing, by means of small prizes or other ise, original essays on the question of state church adapted to the popular taste, and fitted to supply the public, and especially to dissenters, needful inmation on the subject.

The employment of lecturers, voluntary or otherse, under the sanction and direction of the Execue Committee; to explain and enforce the fundaental principle of this Society; to expose the evils hich have resulted and are inseparable from any form f alliance between Church and State; and to rouse he public, and especially professed Nonconformists, a due consideration of their duty in this matter.

The division of the United Kingdom into conveent districts, with the view to the holding of district

The giving of advice in the formation, wherever ssible, of local associations, for the purpose of diffuing correct information, and of bringing public opinon to bear, as prudence may dictate, upon the compoition of the House of Commons, and upon the decions of the Imperial Parliament.

The promotion of the return to Parliament, wherever racticable, of men of known integrity and ability, inversant with the principles, and favorable to the ject, of this Society, and disposed to avail themelves of all suitable occasions for exciting discussion on them; and the furnishing of such members, when sturned, with all the special information the Society

The support of such members whenever, upon intination from them, the Council shall deem it advisable to agitate the question of state churches in the legisature, by means of petitions to the Houses of Parliament, and memorials to the throne, and in other appropriate and constitutional ways.

The removal of the question of national religious establishments as much as possible from under the influence of party feeling; the placing it upon the ground of what is due to Christianity itself, and to the best interests, temporal and spiritual, of the people; and the enlistment of all sections of the Church of Christ, by energetic appeals to conscience.

The employment of whatsoever means, consistent with the spirit of Christianity, may be adapted to promote the one great object of "The British Anti-State Church Association."

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

## FURNISHING PARSONAGES.

ing a supply by the Society is neglected.

To overcome all these the following is proposed: were obliged to supply the furniture.

and the condition of them, and let the preacher who first receives them receipt this bill, and let it be kept evening sitting Dr. Cox occupied the chair. Resoluby the Recording Steward until the next succeeding preacher arrives, who shall take the Bill and make the examination, and if the articles are all present and in like condition, he shall receipt the bill and return it to the said Steward. But in case any are absent, or broken or damaged, he, the preacher, shall proceed to make up the deficiency, and when the deficiency is so and return the bill as above. Yours, J. W.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

BENEVOLENT EFFORTS. Mr. Editor,-Allow me to remind the preachers of the New Hampshire Conference, and especially of the Haverhill District, of the importance of at-tending to the benevolent institutions of our church at the beginning of the year. It is often the case, that they are neglected until quite the close of the year, and the consequence is, little or nothing is done shall feel desirous of doing all the good in every possible way we can. Besides we have made very possible way we can. Besides we have solemn cirsolemn vows and promises under very solemn circumstances that we would do all in our power to
set forward the work of God. Furthermore, we have
set forward the work of God. Furthermore, we have passed very full and imposing resolutions at our Annual Conferences, that we would preach on these subjects, take up collections, subscriptions, etc., to aid the great objects contemplated. Have we redeemed these promises? Let our annual contemplate and that in one want learned that it is one want learned that deemed these promises? Let our annual reports to the Conferences answer. Can we thus resolve now and publish them to the world, and be guiltless, if we fail to fulfil them? Let conscience answer. Is it not better not to vow to the Lord at all, if we do ot perform them? Let the Bible answer. I am anxious that we may redeem our character in all these respects the present Conference year. -now-and continue to do all the year, and the result will then be known.

Yours, very truly, J. SPAULDING. Newbury, Aug. 6, 1844.

#### For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal. THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

Mr. Editor,—Do all the ministers, justices, &c. of this Commonwealth know that at the last session of the Legislature the marriage law was so altered as to require them to return to the town clerk, "the place of marriage, the name, residence and official station of the person by whom married, the names and surnames of the parties, the residence of each, the age of each, the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) the occupation and names of the parents?" and that every minister, justice, &c., "shall, between the first and tenth days of each month, return a copy of the record for the month next preceding, to the clerk of the city or town in which the marriage was solemnized; and every person expressed for each with the marriage was solemnized; and every person expressed for each with the marriage was solemnized; and every person expressed for each with his valise, to remain which his valise, to remain behind also. This delay will produce great inconvenience, as the Express agent had a large amount of Bark exchanges, drafts, notes, &c. with him. We do not understand all the facts in the case, but we have been told that the difficulty originated in some order from the Postmaster General—probably an attempt on his part to prevent the public from forwarding their letters by a conveyance other than the Post Office Department.—Roch. Dem. of July 31.

The Hudson river appears to swarm with pick-pockets. A lady named Marshall was robbed of her pockin which the marriage was solemnized; and every person as aforesaid, who shall neglect to make the re-et-book Tuesday week on board the Empire, and a

Mansfield, Aug. 4, 1844.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 6, 1844. Br. Stevens, - I perceive the "Southern Christian Advocate" lays both hands upon you, and when they get your protest, or reasons why we dislike the con-templated plan of division, they may double the strokes. You got in the words, "new sect" instead of "new organization," which was proposed as a substitute. You see they are exceeding sensitive on that point. It strikes me as the best way for the Herald not to enter this warfare. The position of Dr. Bond, this statement. and his friend Asbury brings them into the work, and they are adapted to the work. Besides the South are On Sunday week a daughter of Mr. J. Chapman, of hink with me that it might be as well to give even a and the sudden ignition of the mass of fluid. sketch of their doings and then waive a direct reply, until they become more composed and better quali fied to weigh the important matters with a steady hand. Excuse the freedom I take to suggest these hints.— English villa. The Herald is a hated thing with many at the South, and they cannot easily forget that it has sometimes charged them too severely; yes, more so than we in our sober moments should judge necessary. But wisdom is profitable to direct. May all be done for the your friend and brother.

### For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal. CORRECTION.

Br. Stevens,—Some errors are perceived in the Report of the Treasurer of our Missionary Moneys in this week's Herald, which require to be corrected.\*

New Bedford, Elm St. society, is credited an hun-

gave should have been credited to them; but no credit is due to an "Infant Sabbath School." It should have been stated as follows, viz: New Bedford, Elm St.,

Sab. S. Juvenile Missionary Society, A. Kent, &c., B. T. Sanford, &c., 20.00 10.60 P. Groves, 1,000 \$160.47

A Friend to Missions, sent to N. Y., \$100,00

\$260.47 It is reported P. Groves paid \$10 to make Bishop Janes a life member of the Providence Conference Missionary Society, but he only pledged ten, to be paid next year. Again, it is reported, "G. W. Brewster, from Chatham, to redeem A. Kent's pledge, \$9,41."

It should be \$19,41.

A. KENT. It should be \$19,41. New Bedford, Aug. 8, 1844.

"The printer followed copy in each case.

Worces

Increase.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

SAL	BBA	TH	SCH	OOL H	REPOR	T.	
	No. Schoo	Supt.'s	Teachers	Scholars.	Library	Raised for Missions	Raised for Schools
District, ter Dist., eld Dist.,	39 34 49	52 41 58	685 351 381	3,141	10 823 5.629 7,197		\$730.79 361.57 379.13
amount,	122	151	1,417	10,350 9,635	23,649 19,976	\$296.97	1471.49 791.90

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

ready to go to our work, and say if the loss is not vast to habits of observation, as to the learnings of the in our whole work. And say if wise men cannot produce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the way of a remedy.

The following are difficulties in the mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad Courtee to Saratoga and back duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad Company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back arroyed, and in some way soon used up.

2. Some folks have an ambiguity of understanding, again to Troy, for 33 per cent. less than the usual fare. To avoid deception, delegates should have certain the duce a remedy. The following are difficulties in the mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company, will carry delegates to Saratoga and back are mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company again to Troy, for 33 per cent. less than the usual farm and the mentous subject. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad company again to Troy, for 33 per cent. less than the usual farm and the mentous subject.

ws rendering the profession or disavowal of refaith or worship necessary to the filling of any
r state office, or the performance of any public
function; and also the abolition of all public ed in us." The fields, the villages, the junks, the 4. Some preachers carry so much that the procursing a supply by the Society is neglected.

shops, the crowded streets, the numerous temples are all open to us. Hundreds of thousands are accessi-Compared the chair. The speakers were Mr. Miall, the and do without till some be procured. If all will do this the remedy would be immediate and effective, and the ble. We can with difficulty escape them. If gain would be vast, even if the preachers themselves churches are not prepared to send the men and means necessary.

> The Jesuit, or Roman Catholic missionaries, who had gained a footing among the Nestorians of Persia, and by art and bribery gained possession of a favorite Nestorian church, which they had demolished and pro-

The Romish missionaries among the Karens in ied in the following summary of the "Scheme ided in the following summary of the scheme ided in the following summary of the scheme ided in the following summary of the scheme ided in the following sum they attacked the missionaries as evil and designing nen, to which the native assistants replied that they had lived with the teachers and knew them well, and if the Romish missionaries would tell such lies about them, they could not believe any of their statements.

> KRUMMACHER'S ELIJAH IN GERMAN.—This able work is now published by the American Tract Society, in the original German of Rev. F. W. Krummacher, D. D., of Barmen, having a beauty, power and unction which it has been impossible fully to transfer to the English translation. It comprises 700 pages 12mo., and is sold, full bound, at 75 cents. It is a Holy Ghost to preach the gospel. Now, it appears to me, if we are thus really and truly "moved," we shall feel designed to the state of the state of

may do it, and we ought to do it, and we shall do it, if we do justice to ourselves and to the work of SLAVE TRADE. — In the case of Capt. Driscoll, of God. Let us begin this business, and begin at once. the brig Hope, the Grand Jury has returned four bils The longer we delay the more difficult it will be to begin. We may learn wisdom from the past. We of piracy in being engaged in the slave trade on the have neglected this part of our work until near the coast of Africa, and the other minor charges in reaclose of the year, and we have accomplished next tion to the same offence. Capt. D. (who was out on to nothing-so near it at least that we cannot think bail, was re-arrested, and stands committed. Is years, to be constituted in the same manner as of it without blushing for ourselves and the whole trial will probably proceed on Saturday, or he vill church. I repeat it, let us begin this work at once make application at that time further to be admitted

The example of the Free Church of Scotland appears to have awalcond renewed attention among burst of the British Parlament. It was recomby members of the British Parlament. It was recombined to the public was public working. But at all the parlament of the British Parlament. It was recombined to the members of the British Parlament. It was recombined to the British Parlament. It was not the British Parlament. It was recombined to the British Parlament. It was recombined

turns required, shall be liable to the penalty provided man arrested on suspicion of being the robber. This in the eighteenth section of the seventy-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes?"

F. Fisk. trips of the Empire. F. Fisk. trips of the Empire.

It is said every machine shop in New England capable of turning out factory machinery, has orders for twelve months ahead!

and set swinging by the jar, and the peculial motion belonging to this kind of shock plainly felt, whrating the chair on which the individual sat who firnishe

over-doing, and Dr. Smith will run himself out of New Haven, aged about 12 years, while in the act of breath. If you think it needful to reply to Wightman's lighting a spirit lamp, was severely burnt, hei clothes censures, &c. of the Southern Advocate, you may taking fire by the upsetting or breaking of the same,

President Tyler has built himself a very elegant

The amount of revenue for the month of July,

A new telescopic comet was discovered at Paris, f God, and the welfare of Zion. So prays on the 7th ult., by M. Victor Mauvais. It is situated in the constellation Hercules.

Commencement at Dartmouth College was celebrated on the 25th ult. Fifty-nine young men received the degree of A. B. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. B. B. Edwards, Professor at

New Bedford, Elm St. society, is credited an hun-dred dollars, which they never gave—while what I ferred upon Roger S. Baldwin, Governor of the State. Men have been engaged in staking out the track for the railroad between Plymouth and Boston, and we expect to see the ground broken very soon.

Out of nine hundred convicts now in the Auburn

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, are building a large number of freight cars, in anticipation of the increase of the freight business after the closing of the canal. The Utica and Schenectady Company are also building a large number, and our farmers will enjoy the ensuing winter, the benefits of the law allowing the road to carry freight in the win-

There are 762 names of the large and interesting family of Smith in the New York Directory for '45.

A party of hardy, stout looking Norwegians, about 90 in number, including women and children, arrived in Springfield on Saturday evening in the Boston cars, and left for the West. They have just come to this

Smith, elder brother to Joe, the late Prophet, who has been or is to be inducted into office with all due solemnity, and take upon himself the entire government of the "Latter Day Saints," as prophet and patriarch

A young Irish woman named Catharine Hewson,

#### Notices.

WANTED.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Medford Miss., Sept. 1 South Street, Lynn, "
Malden Centre, Ang. 31 Common,"
North, Sept. 1 Wood End, "
Danvers, " 3 Saugus,"

Saugus, " Danvers, "Salem," "
Salem," "
Marblehead, "
North Russell St., " C Wood End,
Saugus,\*
Chelsea,
Cambridgeport,\*
Watertown,
Waltham,\*
Newton Up. Falls.,
Bennett St.\*
On Richmond St.,
East Boston,
Gloucester.\* " 28 Newburyport, Topsfield, Newbury, "14-15 Gloucester,
Those appointments enclosed in brackets constitute

PLYMOUTH,

in spirit and in truth; come fully trusting in God to save souls.

A. D. MERRILL,
WM. H. HATCH,
J. L. SLASON,
JAS. T. ADAMS,
E. A. RICE,
Lowell, Aug. 7, 1844

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

Ev the leave of Providence, a camp-meeting will be held in Uncasville, Conn., on the ground occupied for that purpose last year, to commence September 9. The place of holding said meeting is near the river Thames, six miles from New London and Norwich, and is very easy of access by water.

Our friends from the Worcester District are invited to attend with us.

New London, Aug. 9, 1844.

boat, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers.

The Portland will leave the end of Long Wharf on Friday, the 23d of August, at 9 o'ciock, A. M., precisely, for Eastham, and return on the next Friday, leaving Eastham about noon. Persons out of the city who cannot be here in season on Friday morning can come in the afternoon previous and pass the night on board the boat. It is particularly desired that all our city friends would have their baggage on board the boat on Thursday afternoon.

Each of the Boston Societies will have its own tent, but all will head in common, under the supervision of the commit-

Each of the Boston Societies will have its own tent, but all will borrd in common, under the supervision of the committee. Arrangements have been made to board our friends from the neighboring towns. Tents will be provided expressly for the accommodation of strangers.

Passage to and from the ground and board while there, \$3.50. Passage without board, \$I each way. Children under fourteen years of age, half price. For Tickets or futher information apply to Milton Daggett, No. I Suffolk Place, F. M. Dyer, 479 Washington St., J. H. Collins, No. 18 Lynde St., Norton Newcomb, 118 Hunover St., Waite, Peirce & Co., No. I Cornhill, or the subscriber, No. 60 Commercial St. Companies from out of the city desiring passage by the steamer will make application to either of the above-named persons. It is particularly desired by the committee that all baggage be distinctly marked with the names of the owners and the tent or town to which they belong.

the tent or town to which they belong.

B. The Committee have no connection with any boat the Portland.

John Gove, for the Committee. but the Portland. John Gove, for the Committee.
P. S. Our friends will notice that both trips of the boat will be made in the day time, and of course it will be much more pleasant than running the boat in the night time.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING. The subscriber intends visiting the Eastham camp-meeting, to be held August 21, and will make provision to accommodate his friends from the cities and country. He will furnish passage to and from the camp ground, and board during the meeting, at \$3.50. Persons desirous to join his company, may apply to him at 124 Hanover Street, Boston. He will go in the steamboat with the rest of the Boston company.

JONATHAN INGALLS.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Rev. J. Spaulding, Newbury, Vt.
Rev. J. Boyce, Nashua, N. H.
Rev. L. D. Blodgett, E. Salisbury, Ms.
Rev. Charles H. Chase, Haverbill, N. H.
Rev. J. Steele, Gloucester, Ms.
Rev. E. Adams, Portsmouth, N. H.
Rev. A. J. Copeland, W. Randolph, Vt.
Rev. Benjumin King, Sudbury, Ms.
Rev. J. S. Day, Amherst, Ms.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO AUG. 10.

E. Corey, Lowell, Ms. 1 pkge by Lawrence; E. H. Pease, Albany. N. Y., I pkge left at C. C. Dean's; J. S. Bailey, Portland, Me., I box and pkge by steamer; A. Currier, Newbury. Ms. 1 pkge by Forbes; L. C. McCurdy, Concord, N. H., I pkge by Walker & Co.; E. T. Brigham, Lowell, I pkge by Tuck; Day, Lyon & Co., Portland, Me., I pkge by steamer; J. H. Butler, Northampton, Ms., I pkge left at B. B. Muzzey; E. Adams, Portsmouth, N. H., I pkge by Walker; Geo. W. Stearns, Wellfleet, Ms., I pkge left on board sch Merch't, Eastern Packet Pier; M. Bonney, Lowell, Ms., I pkge left at depot; Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia, 3 boxes care Win. Pitt; B. K. Peirce, Newburyport, Ms., I pkge by Forbes; Rev. Asa Kent, New Bedford, Ms., I pkge by Hatch; J. B. Wentworth, Esq., So. Newmarket N. H., I pkge by Niles; E. Scott, Montpelier, Vt., I pkge by Walker. BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

L. Bolles, Jr. (the \$2 was received)—R. H. Bloomer—I. Hoyt—S. Haughton—S. S. Pike—R. H. Bloomer—H. Johnson—A. Kent—C. C. Burr—H. Cutler—A. O. Howa S. Johnson—A. Kent—U. C. Burr—H. Cutter—A. O. Howard —A. J. Copeland—E. W. Spaulding—Daul. DeVinne—Geo. W. Stearns—F. Adams—Saml. Fox—E. Corey—J. D. Butler —Asa Kent—A. Webster—E. H. Pense—E. Scott—J. S. Bai-ley—E. Kirkland—Day & Lyon—D. H. Miller—J. C. Well-come—O. W. Washburn—C. Bradford.

ton.

In Springfield, Ms., by Rev. R. S. Rust, Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, of the New England Conference, and Miss Charlottee M. Simmons, of Springfield.

In South Roston, 8th inst., by Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Charles Bradford, and Miss Rebecca W. Emerson.

In Saco. Me., lat inst., Richard Ela, Esq., of Washington City, and Miss Lucia, daughter of Jonathan King, Esq. of Saco.

DIED.

In New Ipswich, N. H.. July 12, Angenett Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Marian Boyce, aged 1 year and 7 months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In this city, Aug. 9, of whooping cough. Mary Caroline, daughter of John and Mary W. Merrill, aged 10 months. In Lynn. Ms., 10th inst., Abby Jane, youngest daughter of Abbyline and Freeman Upham, aged 6 years.

DIED.

RELIGION IN AMERICA; including a view of the various religious denominations in the United States, &c. &c. By Rev. Dr. Baird.

DR. DURBIN'S TRAVELS.—Travels in Europe.—By Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. 2 vols. small 8vo. With numerous fine illustrations. 200.

### Advertisements.

CONFERENCE AT BANGOR. CLERGYMEN and others who are intending to be present at the ensuing annual meeting of the Maine Conference, are invited to call at the Bookstore of the subscriber and examine his extensive stock of Books and Stationery.

Those in need of Theological, Classical, Religious or Miscellaneous Works, or articles of Stationery, will be furnished on very reasonable terms. The Tract, Sabbath School and Bible Densitaries are established at his state. Publications on very reasonable terms. The Tract, Sabbath School and Bible Depositories are established at his store. Publications sold at New York prices.

One door West of the Post Office, Bangor, Me.

\*\* E. F. D. designs constantly to keep on hand a great variety of good books, and solicits the attention of the people of the State, and especially of the Northern and Eastern Districts, to his establishment.

DR. HARRIS'S WORKS.

PROBABLY no writer of modern times has so much engaged the public mind as Dr. Harris. All his works have been favorably received, extensively reviewed, and both the style and spirit highly recommended. MISCELLANIES; Consisting principally of Sermons and Essays. By J. Harris, D. D. With an Introductory Es-say and Notes, by Joseph Belcher, D. D. THE GREAT COMMISSION; the Christian Church constituted and charged to convey the Gospei to the World.— With an Introductory Essay, by Rev. Wm. R. Williams,

THE GREAT TEACHER; Or Characteristics of our Lord's Ministry. With an Introductory Essay, by Heman Humphrey, D. D. Ninth thousand.

MAMMON; Or. Covetousness the sin of the Christian Church. A Prize Essay. Seventh thousand.

UNION; Or, the Divided Church made One. Second thousand. zebulon; Or, the Condition and Claims of Sailors. The

Prize essay, written for the British and Foreign Sailor's Society. American edition. Edited by Rev. William M. Rogers and Daniel M. Lord. Third thousand.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.—Paper, gilt edges.

THE GOLDEN CENSER; Or, a Visit to the House of Prayer. Paper, gilt edges.
Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

DELAVAN HOUSE.

THE Subscriber would tender his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, and he will assure them that no efforts will be spared to make the Delavan a Hotel of the first class. The house has been well repaired and newly fitted up, and very much improved. Those who have been its patrons, and are familiar with the beauty of its location, and the manner in which it is conducted, will duly appreciate the many interesting considerations which render this House peculiarly inviting and worthy of public patronage. CHARLES BROWN. CHARLES BROWN.

the cars.

\* \* Good Horses and Carriages to let.

Westfield, July 17, 1844.

4t

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTAB-LISHMENT. No. 16 Central Street, (New Block,) Lowell. GEORGE F. TEBBETTS would offer to his friends and the public a prime assortment of WATCHES, COMBS, JEWELRY, SILVER SPOONS, &C., as can be found in the city, and at very low prices. Those in want of Gold or Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, &c., would do well to examine his

stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, and jewelry of every description carefully repaired and warranted.
Lowell, March 10, 1844. istf

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LISON'S HISTORY OF EUROP.—In 4 vols.

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es of Sermons. By the Rev. John Summerfield A. M., late a preacher in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. With an Introduction by the Rev. Thomas E. Bond, M. D. 3vo. 175.

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tionary of the English Language: exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronucciation, and Definition of words.—By Noah Webster, LL. D. Abridged from the Quarto edition of the author. Revised edition. Sheep extra. 3 50.
EN. LISH SYNONYMES explained. With copions illustrations and explanations, drawn from the best writers. By George Crabbe, M. A. 3vo. Sheep extra. 3 38.
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Those appointments enclosed in present a Quarterly meeting. The star denotes the place where the Quarterly meeting will be held.

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A Camp-meeting will be held on Martha's Vineyard, at the usual place, Wesleyan Grove, commencing August 21, to close on the following Tuesday.

F. UPHAM.

WINDHAM CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-meeting will be held in Windham, N. H., to commence Aug. 26, and close the Saturday following, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Wilson Simpson, a distance of 9 miles from Lowell, 9 from Nashua, 15 from Manchester, 11 from Derry, 6 from Salem, 8 from Methuen, and 12 from Haverhill. The spot is beautiful, dry and elevated, and contiguous to a very fine spring of pure water, e ssy of access, and very central for the above named places. We neither expect nor want a great meeting in numbers, but we both wantand expect a very glorious season. We shall expect our brethren from all these points, with tents. Come, not for amusement, but to worship God, with tents. Come, not for amusement, but to worship God

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

At about 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday week, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly perceived in the west part of Cincinnati. A table in the room, not perfectly even in the legs, was rocked for nearly one minute. The door of a clock-case was spruig open

ceived at the New York Custom House, was \$1,914,-

the Seminary in Andover. The annual Commencement of Washington College, Hartford, took place on Thursday last. Gradu-

State Prison, seven hundred were sick with the cholera morbus—on Wednesday week, only one hundred days' work was performed by the whole of the in-

country and are on their way to Wisconsin to settle. It is said the Mormon mantle has fallen on Sam

has been arrested on a charge of having thrown her infant child overboard into the sound from the steamer Massachusetts. She was committed for trial in Sep-13 23 147 715 3,675 296.97 679.59 tember.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MARRIED.

### POETRY.

THE FAREWELL.

Of a Virginia Slave mother to her Daughters, sold into Sou ern Bondage. Gone, gone, sold and gone, To the rice swamp dank and lone, Where the slave-whip ceaseless swings. Where the noisome insect stings. Where the Fever demon strews Poison with the falling dews, Where the sickly sunbeams glare, Through the hot and misty air-Gone, gone, sold and gone, To the rice swamp dank and lone; From Virginia's hills and waters;

> There no mother's eye is near them, There no mother's ear can hear them ; Never, when the torturing lash, Seams their back with many a gash Shall a mother's kindness bless them, Or a mother's arms caress them : Gene, gone, &c.

Wo is me, my stolen daughters!

O, when weary, sad, and slow, From the fields at night they go, Faint with toil, and racked with pain. To their cheerless homes again, There no brother's voice shall greet them, Nor a father's welcome meet them ; Gone, gone, &c.

From the tree whose shadow lay, On their childhood's place of play, From the cool spring where they drank, Rock, and hill, and rivulet bank. From the solemn house of prayer. And the holy counsels there; Gone, gone, &c.

Toiling through the weary day, And at night the spoiler's prey, O that they had earlier died Sleeping calmly, side by side, Where the tyrant's power is o'er, And the fetters gall no more! Gone, gone, &c.

By the holy love he beareth, By the bruised reed he spareth, O may He, to whom alone All their cruel wrongs are known Still their hope and refuge prove, With a more than mother's love Gone, gone, sold and gone, To the rice swamp dank and lone, From Virginia's hills and waters; Wo is me, my stolen daughters!

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

SISTER HANNAH RICHARDSON, late consort Samuel Richardson, of Enfield, Me., died July 20, after a long and distressing illness, in sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality. The writer has no doubt but if sister Richardson's religious experience could be written it would be an advantage to every seeker after holiness. But as you cannot admit such an article we must content ourselves by saving that she was a practical comment of the apostle Paul's expression, "But now being made free from sin and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness and the end everlasting Sister R. lived in Christ about twenty years, till every Christian grace seemed to be ripened for heaven, and then departed in triumph. A large circle of friends sorrow, though most hope to meet her where parting is no more.

CHALES B. DUNN. Howland Circuit, August 21, 1844.

SARAH C. GOULD died in Corinth, Me., June 28, aged 38 years. Sister Gould had been a widow between two and three years. She experienced religion when a youth and joined the Methodist Thurch in which she remain ber and a devoted Christian until her death. In her last sickness she was composed and resigned. adjusted her worldly business with discretion, gave directions respecting her two little daughters, and left the world with a firm hope of heaven. PETER BURGESS. Palmyra, August 2.

MR. CYRUS PARKER died in Trenton, Me., May 31, aged 72 years. Br. Parker was reclaimed about one year and a half ago, joined the M. E. Church. Last fall he sought through faith and found full redemption in the blood of Christ, and when the silver cord began to be loosened, and the golden bowl to break, and the pitcher at the fountain, and the wheel broken at the cistern, he was perfeetly resigned. He has left a pious wife and two children and numerous friends to mourn his loss. Trenton, June 11, 1844. B. LUFKIN. P. S. Will the Christian Mirror copy the above

SISTER SUSAN P., widow of the late Hon. John Pendexter, died in great peace at her residence in Lower Bartlett, N. H., the 29th of May last, aged 58 years. She remarked a few days previous her death that "it had been 26 years since she first felt the love of God in her heart, and not one day

had passed since but she had felt some of the same She possessed many virtues both as a Christian and a mother. As a Christian her character needs no praise from me. Her kindness and Christian zeal are deeply engraven upon the hearts and memory of many. Her record is on high, whither we trust her spirit is gone.

As a mother she possessed traits of sterling worth. Among them were the following, which is worthy of imitation by every mother. She succeeded in making her daughters feel, when in her company, that they were with one of their most agreeable companions; one whom they could admit, without fear, into the secret chamber of their souls. When together there appeared to exist between them all that intimacy existing between confiding and affectionate sisters; yet the dignity of the mother was preserved. Hence they sought her counsel without reserve on all subjects of interest. And who can tell how many heart burning regrets such a course would save a family? When she

Alfred, (Me.,) July 31, 1844. THE SABBATH.

fell the M. E. Church lost a good member and her

family a mother; but she gained, we doubt not, the

H. M. BLAKE.

THE NATURAL LAW OF THE SABBATH

paradise of God.

The testimony of John Richard Farre, M. D., of London, a physician of great eminence, before a committee of the British House of Commons, in 1833, on the observance of the Sabbath. That committee was composed of Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Thomas Baring, Sir George Murray, Fowell Buxton, Lord Morpeth, Lord Ashley, Lord Viscount Sandon and twenty other members of Parliament. The committee speak of Dr. Farre, as "an acute and experienced medical gentleman."

And Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, in view of his testimony, remarks, "I concur entirely in the opinion expressed by Dr. Farre, whom I personally know as a physician of the highest respectability. In answer to the inquiries of the committee, Dr. Farre said.

"I have practised as a physician between thirty and forty years; and, during the early part of my life, as the physician of a medical institution, I had charge of the poor in one of the most populous districts of London. I have had occasion to observe the effect of the observance and non-observance of the seventh day of rest during this time. I have been in the habit, during a great many years, of

considering the uses of the Sabbath, and of observ- The companions of those who fought in the revoluing its abuses. The abuses are chiefly manifested in labor and dissipation. Its use, medically speaking, is that of a day of rest. As a day of rest, I daughters. Health and plenty smiled around the view it as a day of compensation for the inadequate family altar. The damsel who understood most restorative power of the body under continual labor thoroughly and economically the management of and excitement. A physician always has respect domestic matters, and was not afraid to put her to the preservation of the restorative power; be- hands into the wash tub, for fear of destroying their cause, if once this be lost, his healing office is at an elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was end. A physician is anxious to preserve the bal- sought by the young men of those days as a fit ance of circulation, as necessary to the restorative companion for life; but now-a-days, to learn the power of the body. The ordinary exertious of man mysteries of the household would make our fair run down the circulation every day of his life; and ones faint away, and to labor, comes not into the the first general law of nature, by which God pre- code of modern gentility. vents man from destroying himself, is the alternating of day and night, that repose may succeed ac-

tion. But, although the night apparently equalizes

the circulation, yet it does not sufficiently restore

its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence,

one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is

thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect, by

its repose, the animal system. You may easily de-

termine this question, as a matter of fact, by trying

it on beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the

horse, and work him to the full extent of his pow-

ers every day in the week, or give him rest one day

in seven, and you will soon perceive by the superi-

or vigor with which he performs his functions on

the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his

well-being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is

borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that

the injury of continued diurnal exertion and excite-

ment on his animal system is not so immediately

apparent as it is in the brute; but, in the long run,

he breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the

which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the

object of his preservation. I consider, therefore,

that, in the bountiful provision of Providence for

the preservation of human life, the Sabbatical ap-

ically viewed, simply a precept partaking of the na-

ture of a political institution, but that it is to be numbered amongst the natural duties, if the dese-

all to the theological question; but if you consider

Were I to pursue this part of the question, I should

be touching on the duties committed to the clergy;

but this I will say-that searches in physiology, by

to be considered as an enactment, but as an appoint-

ment necessary to man. This is the position in

which I would place it, as contradistinguished from

precept and legislation; I would point out the sab-

batical rest as necessary to man, and that the great

enemies of the Sabbath, and consequently the ene-

mies of man, are all laboriously engaged in a strife

against human lappiness, as all exercises of the

body or mind, and dissipation, which force the cir-

culation on that day in which it should repose,

while relaxations from the ordinary cares of life,

the enjoyment of his repose in the bosom of one's

family, with the religious studies and duties which

the day enjoys,-upt one of which, if rightly exer-

cised, tends to abridge life-constitute the benefi-

"I have found it essential to my own well-being

cial and appropriate service of the day.

from mental and bodily labor"

ren in your view correct?

tinue to labor seven days in a week?

stitution both of man and beast.

the streets and expend money?

ing the esteem of all around them.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1843.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

It has often been said that the times are strangely

altered; and certain it is that people are. It was

James Webster.

F. H. Hamilton,

Moses Long.

E. W. Armstrong,

Fred. F. Backus,

John B. Elwood,

Jairus W. Smith.

Malthy Strong,

viz:-

tment is not, as it has been sometimes theolog-

THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

I record, in this place, a narrative which impressed me deeply. It is a fair example of the cases of extreme misery and desolation which are often witnessed on the Mississippi river. In the Sabbath School at New Madrid, Missouri, we received three children, who were introduced to that place under the following circumstances: A man was descending the river, with three children, in his pirogue. He and his children had landed on a deserted island, on a bitter, snowy evening in December. There were but two houses near, and these at a little prairie opposite the island. He wanted more whiskey, although he had been drinking too freely. Against the persuasions of the children, he left them, to cross over to these houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the river was rough. Nothing could dissuade him from his dangerous attempt. He told them he length of his life, and that vigor of his old age should return that night. He left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm, and started for his caronse. The children saw the boat sink before he had half crossed the passage. The man was drowned.

These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty, ragged dress, for he had taken his blankets with him. They neither numbered amongst the natural duties, if the desecration of life be admitted to be a duty, and the premature destruction of it a suicidal act. This is closed over them in this situation. The oldest was said simply as a physician, and without reference at a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute of her age. The next was a girl of four, and further the proper effects of real Christianity, namely, peace of mind, confiding trust in God, and good

It was affecting to hear the oldest girl describe will to man, you will perceive in this source of renewed vigor to the mind, and through the mind to the body, an additional spring of life imparted from this higher use of the Sabbath as a holy rest.—

It was affecting to hear the oldest girl describe her desolation of heart as she set herself to examine her resources. She made her brother and sister creep together, and draw their feet under their clothes. She covered them with leaves and branching the covered them with leaves and branching the covered them with leaves and branching the covered them. clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus they passed the first night. In the morning, the younger children wept bitterly with cold and hunger. The pork she cut into small ture, will show that the divine commandment is not pieces. She then persuaded them to run about, setting them an example. Then she made them return to chewing corn and pork. It would seem as if Providence had a special eye to these chil dren, for, in course of the day, some Indians landed on the island and found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them. -Rev. Timothy Flint.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

THE MOTHER TEACHING HER CHIL-DREN. The Christian mother, who imagines that he rank exempts her from the duties of parental vigilance and instruction, wofully miscalculates the na (as a physician) to abridge my labor on the Sabbath ture of her office; and she who looks upon it as to what is actually necessary. I have frequently degradation, to become the instructress of her own observed the premature death of medical men from children, is a total stranger to that which would continued exertion. In warm climates and in active constitute the highest honor of her sex and station. service this is painfully apparent. I have advised In the splendid circle of fashion, she may be fair the clergyman also, in lieu of his Sabbath, to rest, and lovely; her rank may awaken envy, and comone day in the week; it forms a continual pre- mand respect; her accomplishments may secure scription of mine. I have seen many destroyed by the admiration of others, and swell her own heart their duties on that day, and to preserve others, with vanity; but, after all, such is not the true I have frequently suspended them, for a season, om the discharge of those duties. I would say, and happiness. further that, quitting the grosser evils of mere ani- fading honor, lies far away from the crowded mal living from over stimulation and undue exernance hannes of annuamon, in a peaceful and secluded oise of the body, the working of the mind in one apartment of her happy home. There, in the continued train of thought is destructive of life in midst of her little ones, she represses the forwardthe most distinguished class of society, and that ness of one, encourages the diffidence of another senators themselves stand in need of reform in that and, "in familiar phrase and adapted story," pour particular. I have observed many of them de- lessons of instruction into the minds of all. stroyed by neglecting this economy of life. There. a mother's gentleness, she draws forth their talents fore, to all men, of whatever class, who must ne- with a mother's firmness, she regulates their tem cessarily be occupied six days in the week, I would pers; with a mother's prudence, she prepare recommend to abstain on the seventh; and, in the them to adorn their station upon earth; and with course of life, by giving to their bodies the repose a mother's piety, she leads them in the onward and to their minds the change of ideas suited to path towards heaven. The wide expanse of the the day, they would assuredly gain by it. In fact, globe presents no object more interesting, more exby the increased vigor imported, more mental work alted, or more useful, than such a Christian parent; would be accomplished in their lives. A human nor is there any spot of nature on which the eve being is so constituted that he needs a day of rest of Omniscience rests with more complacency, that upon the retired and peaceful scene of her virtu The above testimony was transmitted to a num- ous labors. Such a mother becomes the centre o ber of distinguished physicians in different parts of a system of usefulness, of whose extent the imagi the United States, with the following questions, nation can form no adequate connection; for there is not a single worthy principle which she instill 1. Are the opinions of of Drs. Farre and War- that may not descend as the ornament and soluce of ten thousand generations. For my own part, 2. Will men who labor six days in the week have always considered parents, who devoted their and rest one, be more healthy, live longer, do more leisure hours to the instruction of their offspring, work, and in a better manuer, than those who con- as the most estimable and the most useful members of society; and I never could read the story of the The following is one of the answers received in Spartan king, who was found by the Persian ambassadors playing in the midst of his children, with "We concur fully in the opinions expressed by out looking upon that circumstance as more honora-Drs. Farre and Warren, and would answer affirma- ble than all his victories. I do especially believe, tively to the interrogatories; having most of us that no plan could be devised for elevating the lived upon the Erie Canal since its completion, we entire frame of society, half so efficacious as that have uniformly witnessed the same deteriorating ef- which would produce a succession of well-instructfects of seven days working, upon the physical con- ed, judicious and virtuous Christian mothers. The laws of the statesman, and the lessons of the divine, would be but feeble instruments of prevention and reformation, in comparison with the hal-

lowed, all-pervading agency of maternal wisdom energy, and affection. Let it not be supposed however, that I am the advocate of visionary schemes of education. It would neither be practicable nor desirable for every woman to become deeply learned; but I would have every female substantially educated, in proportion to her abilities and her opportunities. This is surely neither unreasonable nor impracticable; but I am persuaded,

that in this age of increasing light, it is a subject which will gradually secure a larger portion of pubonce thought honorable to be constantly employed lic consideration.

in some useful avocation-but now-a-days it is thought more honorable to be idle. There is a complaint of the high prices of the necessaries of THE BIBLE IN THE NURSERY. human existence, and with much truth. But if the The Bible should be the first book used from amount of idleness could be calculated with mathe- whence to draw our precepts as containing instrucmatical accuracy throughout our extended republic, tion suitable to the earliest age. It is not necessaallowing the drones only half price for the services ry to wait until the child is able to read for itself; which they perform, which others are paid for, it the best mode of presenting instruction is by famight not be an unsafe calculation to put down the miliar verbal communication; its truths are better whole amount now paid for provisions and market- remembered, and in this manner too, a large porings in the United States. It is not a little incon- tion of the Bible can be condensed into a small sistent to hear parents whine about the price of pro- compass. Give the young minds subjects for visions, while they bring up their daughters to walk thought. They are ever active, ever busy, and if not provided with proper aliment by those who In one of our great commercial cities resides a have the the care of them, they will resort to somegentleman worth from two to three millions of dol- thing for themselves which may be adverse in its lars. He had three daughters, and he required influence. The precepts of the gospel are ennob them alternately to go into the kitchen and super- ling and refining in a high degree, and they will intend its domestic concerns. Health and happi- ere long show their effects upon the mind trained ness, he said, were thus promoted-besides in the in their discipline. In most instances there is a vicissitudes of fortune they might be compelled ere striking difference between children who have they should close their earthly career, to rely on been brought up according to the wisdom of this their hands for a livelihood; and he could say they world, and of those taught according to the gospel; never could become wives and proper heads of fam- how much more expanded is the young mind of one ilies until they knew by the practical experience all instructed in the gospel precepts; how much more el the economy of household affairs. One of these evated in its character, how much more ready to symdaughters is now the wife of a governor of one of pathize with suffering, and to respond to benevolen the states—and they carry out the principles im- and noble sentiments; it has partaken of the true planted by their worthy parent, winning and secur- and proper food of the soul, and by it has flourishng the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lesunosphere of the nursery, where the form is given sons from the industrious matrons of the past. to the young and tender plant. A celebrated artist

once said, my mother's kiss made me a painter; how many thousands might say, my mother's kiss made me a Christian or an infidel, a useful or an which happened whilst he was at school. His useless member of society.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Art thou gone, my child? Yes, thy toys, thy cradle, speak in language which cannot be mis- soon after, that I met the man in the street, and cradie, speak in language which cannot be into said to him, "My friend, it gives me great pleasure taken. Such silence is truly eloquent. But thou canst not die again—death hath no more power to hear that you have left off going to the ale-house over thee. Thy fond mother will no more agonize at thy parting sigh. O glorious immortality! Thou hast not lost thy way, my little one ; for prophpassed through the tomb before thee.

Thou hast now entered the school of Christ shalt thou study the volumes of eternity. The me to reform my life."—Penny Sunday Reader. map of God's universe shall not only be thy chart, but thou hast also the telescope of heaven to assist thy unclouded vision. The rays that emanate from the uncreated One, shall for ever illumine thy pathway. Thou shalt no more need the light of the sun, nor moon; for God is thy sun and shield. From seraphim and cherubim shalt thou learn the notes of heaven, while Gabriel leads the choir.-Yes, my child, Christ died for such as thou art. He that cannot lie, hath said, "Gf such is the king- high temperature, particularly the months of Audom of heaven." Thy mother saw but the feeble gust and September, and scarcely less so for the dawn of thy being, for thou wast blighted in the want of rain which had been experienced in many very bud of thine earthly existence. Still thy ca- sections of the country. The spring months were pacities and powers of improvement shall continue cold and vegetation backward. Planting was, of o expand, and thou shalt rise higher and higher in course late, and the planted crops did not come the scale of being for ever and for ever, and no fu- forward as rapidly as seemed necessary to insure thou shalt experience one eternal, happy, glorious and potatoes. In July, the temperature changed: march of mind.

assed away; when sun, moon and stars shall be ary. In some places the potatoe stopped growing, plotted out, thy eternity has but just begun.

east ocean of eternity.

CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

MARY MILLER AND HELEN PARKS. OR THE FOLLY OF DISCONTENT.

lustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, crop of full sound corn was secured. but lere is the substance of it, in a dress of plain

prompted, her nimble feet carried her.

it but a little girl about Mary's age. A driver sat ern states, gave them their chance for maturity. in front, guiding the sleek horses, which trotted in Since the above was written, we have noticed their rick harness. When the girl wished to stop, a paper from a correspondent of an eastern paper, he instartly checked them; when she wished them in which the same views are taken of this matter man was on his "stand" behind. If the little girl early potatoes which were planted and up in good saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she season, were not riper, if so ripe, Aug. 30, as they had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while have generally averaged in favorable seasons at the the footman ran to fetch it. In short she seemed 30th of July. My corn was likewise nearly a to have so wish ungratified. As Mary looked at mouth behind its growth, and so of most other the coact her heart sunk, her feet lost their light- vegetables we harvest in the fall, and it appears She waked gloomily along, and with sour looks and months in favorable seasons to come to maturity, pouting lips, she entered her mother's humble dwel- will this year require nearly five; and it is not be-

said she

"O m," said Mary pettishly, "I should have enthat road any more.'

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when Mrs. ed in the spring. Parks came in.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon?" said Mrs. Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.

Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked in several years.

"She would have enjoyed it very well," said the lady in a tone of condescension, "but just as she came where she had the finest prospects, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran, wherever her fancy led her, and when she recollected that she could never enjoy herself thus, she could scarcely restrain her tears. 'You cannot think,' said she, thow said it was a fact that Large her lightly and the large portions of brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for lame, so that she had not walked in several years how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the connecting the teeth with the plate. The impurity of this carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some one, who works for money, can go and fetch it to me. I watched the happy girl,' said she,' for a few minutes, as she danced so gaily among the birds and flowers, and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daises which grew by the road side: but I soon threw them away,' she added. 'for I could not hear to look the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and consequently sear, in a change of its color, to adark dirty appearance, attended with a brassy taste. But this is not the greatest evil. The connection of not less than four different metals in the mouth, produces a galvanic action, which tends directly to impair the general health of the gums, and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

DR. S. STOCKING, surgeon dentist, has succeeded in making such improvements in the manner of setting artificial teeth on plate, as to entirely obviate every objection that can be urged against them; the solder used by him being of equal purity with the plate, and warranted neither to change its color. them away,' she added, 'for I could not bear to look

tice to a shoemaker. I often used to think of you. At length I went to London, and was there drawn

father was a journeyman currier, a most vile, profigate man. After the boy had been some time at school, he came one day and told me that his father was wonderfully changed, and that he had left off going to the ale-house on Sunday. It happened, on the Sunday; your boy tells me that you nov stay at home, and never get tipsy." "Sir," said he, "I may thank you for it." "Nay," said I ets and apostles, and even Christ himself, have "that is impossible; I do not recollect that I ever spoke to you before." "No, sir," said he, "bu the good instruction you give my boy he brings heaven. He himself shall be the teacher, and there home to me; and it is that, sir, which has induce

AGRICULTURE.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON THE MATURITY OF PLANTS.

The last year was remarkable for its unusual

ture blight or sorrow shall retard thy progress; but perfection. This was especially the case with corn from being wet and cool, it became dry and hot, Live on then, my sweet child; live in the society of the pure and holy; live where sin cannot of great severity. During the early part of the hot annoy thee; tune thy golden harp, and bless God weather, planted crops grew with rapidity, but the want of rain soon checked the growth, and for a and the Lamb for immortality.

Yes, when empires and kingdoms shall have month, or more, the plants seemed nearly stationlotted out, thy eternity has but just begun. the vine died, and the appearance of a mature plant was exhibited; but the root showed that the lies not in heaven-but thou shalt be the first, on suspension of the growth, had at the same time angel wing, to welcome her to the abodes of bliss. checked the approach to maturity, and though the Farewell, then, my child; thy mother will weep vine might be dry and dead, the root remained no more for thee; she will no more sigh for thy green and immature. We had a field of some return, for our separation will be but momentary, twenty acres of corn, that was just beginning to Time is short, and will soon be swallowed up in the silk at the time the drouth set in most severely .-ast ocean of eternity.

Soon the dawn of a never ending day shall be one or two, on which slight showers occurred, in ashered in. Soon we shall mingle our songs with which the leaves of the corn did not eurl from the the innumerable multitude who unceasingly cry, heat more or less. During this time, ears set, the "Hely, holy, is the Lord of hosts."-Mother's Mag- corn silked, but the kernel did not form, and more than double the usual time elapsed between the throwing out of the silk and the having ears fit for roasting, that usually does. It became evident that unless the month of September was unusually favorable, the crop of corn would be small, and its safety from the frost much endangered. Fortunately our fears in that respect were unfounded; that month was favorable, our corn the first of Oc-Many years ago I read a story which forcibly il- tober was untouched by the frost, and an average

From our experience and observation, however, we are convinced that plants make a very little ap-A armer's daughter, I will call her Mary Miller, proach to maturity or ripening, no matter what was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Sat- may be the temperature, unless a plentiful supply urdayafternoon. She had been to school all the of water be present at the same time. Heat and week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She moisture are the indispensable conditions of the soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hillock to growth and maturity of plants, and either, alone, hillocl, gathering the flowers which pleased her will be found ineffectual or destructive. The rains fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, of September aided the ripening of potatoes where and listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she the vines had not dried up; but where this took bounded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to place during the drouth, they proved watery and pick some flowers whose gaudy colors attracted immatcre. We are certain, the ripening of corn In short, wherever her light heart and potatoes was delayed some three weeks at least, on our farm by the drouth; and nothing but She was near the road side when she saw a glit- the favorable weather of September, and their extering each pass slowly by. There was no one in emptions from the frosts so general in the north-

to go forward, they started at his word. A foot- that we have expressed. The writer says: "My ness, he spirits their gaiety, and her face its smiles. that vegetables which do not require but four cause we have not had a sufficiency of sunshine "Have you had a delightful walk, my child?" and heat, for I think we have had a fair average compared with seasons in past years."

Next to corn and potatoes, apples appeared to joyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in be stopped in their growth and their maturity more her carrage, and when I saw how happy she ap-checked than any other plants or fruits; and we peared with her coachman and footman to wait have rarely witnessed more rapid changes than upon her, and remembered that I was a poor girl, occurred in what should have been early fruits, and must always go a foot, and wait upon myself, such as the Sweet Bough and white harvest ap-I could hardly help crying. If she wanted any ples, where after the great heat and drouth, the thing, she had only to speak, or point to it, and the earth was again saturated with water by rain,footman an and brought it to her. But when I We have seen some curious results from this suswanted something, if it was ever so far off, I must pension of growth in the potato. Where rain sugo and get it myself. I don't mean to walk out by pervened, shoots put out from the tubers of these vines longest dead, as they would from roots plant-

Advertisements.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for connecting the teeth with the plate. The impurity

them away,' she added, 'for I could not bear to look at them.' She directed the coachman to drive home, that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she could not share. When the footman brought her in, and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid eer face upon my lap, and wept profusely.—'Mother,' said she, 'I will never ride out by those fields again.'"

purity with the plate, and warranted neither to change its color by oxidation, or produce the unpleasant taste of brass and copper while worn. An improvement of great importance has also been recently made by Dr. S., in the manner of adapting the plate to the mouth, with such fastenings as will admit of the whole work being removed and then replaced again, at the pleasure of the wearer, with as much convenience as a glove can be taken from the hand, or a ring from the finger and then replaced again; and yet, when on, are firm, easy, and inoffensive. These are improvements of such practical value as to commend themselves to the consideration of all who may desire or wish for artificial teeth. During the past two years han 15,000 teeth, that had become painful by reason of the exposure of the dental nerve, have been successfully purity with the plate, and warranted neither to cha as to commend themselves to the consideration of all who may desire or wish for artificial teeth. During the past two years not less than 15,000 teeth, that had become painful by reason of the exposure of the dental nerve, have been successfully treated by Dr. S., by first destroying the nerve and membrane luning of the tooth, by his celebrated anodyne, without pain, and then filling them. As there is a general disposition with people, to deler all necessary operations on their teeth until compelled to it by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teeth be immediately filled, where decay has commenced, before the general health of the tooth becomes affected; and if properly done, the tooth is safe for life. The proper filling for such cases is, unquestionably, the purest that he was going to a place of divine worship.—
"Me!" said I, "why I do not know that I ever saw you before." "Sir," said he, "when 1 was a little boy I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty. I used to meet you at the morning service in this cathedral, and was one of your Sunday scholars. My father, when he left this city, took me into Berkshire, and put me apprentice to a shoemaker. I often used to think of you. At length I went to London, and was there desire or which make them to London, and was those desire or fire and then filling them. As there is a general disposition with the filling for such cases is, unquestionably, the purest that all teeth be immediately filled. Where decay has commented the tooth becomes affected; and if properly done, the tooth is safe for life. The proper filling for such cases is, unquestionably, the purest that all teeth be immediately filled where decay has commended to it by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teeth be immediately filled where decay has commended to it by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teeth be immediately filled where decay has commended to it by severe pain, it is most respectfully urged that all teeth be immediately filled of fourteen teeth on plate, confined by atmospheric prom \$25.00 to \$50.00 For two or more teeth on plates At length I went to London, and was there drawn to serve as a militia man in the Westminster militia. I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter, and I took the opportunity of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the hope of once more seeing you."

I came to Gloucester last night with a deserter, and I took the opportunity of coming this morning to visit the old spot, and in the hope of once more seeing you."

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WATERMAN'S PATENT PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH AND IMPROVED BATHING PAN, at 85 Coroniil, 6 Brattle, and 73 Compared to the streets. Those about to adopt the healthy practice of daily ablution, will find the above the easiest, cheapest, and quicking

nethod of performing the operation.

Those on the eve of housekeeping will find at this eatst. lishment every thing appertaining to the kitchen department with catalogues to facilitate in making their selection, and a respectfully invited to call. NATH'L WATERMAN April 17.

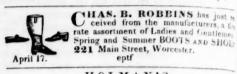
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May 15.

HAVEN & SIMONDS

BOARDING. MILTON DAGGETT, No. 1, Suffolk Place, Ro. ton—PERMANENT AND TRANSFERST BOLKDING. Get Ulemen and Ladies visiting the city, will find good accommod the city of the



HOLMAN'S CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE Washington St., Boston. Hark, Caps, Glow, Washington St., Boston. Hark, Caps, Glow, Shirts, Stocks, Scarfs, Bosoms, Collars, Soil Drawers, Suspenders.
N. B. J. B. Holman is General Agent for the sale "Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative."

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At 51 Main Street, Worcester. S. DILLINGHAM would respectfully inform the itants of Worcester and the adjacent towns, that opened a store as above mentioned, where he into an and intends keeping a good supply of Genessee and Flour of the best standard brands. Also Cern, Oats, Eye Flour of the best standard brands. Also Cern, Cats, Free Meal; coarse and fine Salt, and a general assortment of I. Goods and Greceries, which he offers at wholesale or t lowest city prices. Worcester, June 12, 1844.

Prouty & Mears'



PROUTY & CO. continue to manufacture Process
and they have added to their already extended list, seven
new patterns, combining new and important improvement
adapting them to all the different qualities of roil, and they
close seven of culture, associally to a seven continue to the seven of culture, associally to a seven of culture associally associated as a seven of culture as a se adapling them to all the different qualities of roil, and the rious systems of culture, especially to an approximation to spade labor system, which is admitted to be the perfecting good husbandry—and why? For the reason, that at one eration it perfectly turns the mass, of whatever depth; coing all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface, let the furrow slice in a fine, lively, friable state, crushing its lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby elaborating its for plants. Hence as but one ploughing is requisite, they moment may be taken for its performance, when the seed will be found to be in far better condition than after the intracted labor of two or three cross-ploughings and harrowing. Their castings are of a superior quality, both in workmank and materials. By using pure iron and an improved process melting, they offer castings of less weight, possessing NI RIOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, which with distinct the second control of the second case of the s

ling the points, wings and landsides, and the excellent qu ty and finish of the wood-work, renders their ploughs, ineverse, respect, the very article which the wants and interest of armer demand.

The high character of the Centre Draught Plough, above antly sustained by a continued and extended patronage perfect accordance with the decision of an able and im committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Socie

perfect accordance with the decision of an able and import committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a awarding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the highest presum ever given in this country for doing the best work with least draught, in a trial open to the whole Union, running a natural course, inclining to keep its true position without we effort of the ploughman, and turning a furrow one foot we and six inches deep, with a draught of only 294 pounds compact and well swarded land, being much the easier draught of any plough of which we have any report.

Besides the great State premium of Massachusetts, the Cotte Draught has taken the high premiums in New York, Pesylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Last fall, at four mathematical the system of the property of the system of t

ation of our best farmers, and premiums too numer tion were awarded for the excellent work done by them; the trial in Northampton, last fall, is worthy of a notice, w 'in accordance with a regulation of the society, adorevent favoritism, or any suspicion of it, in the adjudice minums, the Committee were not present during the ng, and consequently could not know at the time of de whom any one of the lands was ploughed." this trial 17 Worcester ploughs, and only 5 of Prouty C. Mean and yet to ALL THESE FIVE PREMIUMS WERE UNMIMOUSLY AWARDED, and those of the highest class, they only eight were offered.

While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the higher

prizes and gaining more and more in favor with farme appointed competitors are boasting "loud and long" of premiums awarded for the skill of ploughmen and their where there was no competition; and they have raised the quent cry of "Centre Draught Humbug" by which it is dent that the busy hum of public opinion, expressing the Draught, continually buzzing in their ears, with a conscient ness of its truth.

MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been made in regar

to the trials in Essex County, by publishing statements tables manufactured for the purpose, giving to their plan an advantage which the Report of the committee did not hibit, and which called forth from them the following s rebuke, AS MAY BE SEEN BY REFERENCE THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1889 1843:—"We hope they will have the fairness to the facts into view, and not a garbled selection, as has times been done, and thereby entirely misrepresenting the pressions intended to be made by the Committee." The Centre Draught Plough still stands unrivalled, bid defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as we have at command the best practice, science, skill and ingennecessary to effect any improvement of which it is susce ble, and we give constant attention to the subject.

Constantly on hand, Shares. Landsides, and Mouldhoards most Ploughs in use, and farming Implements of all kinds.

Also Grass, Field Garden, and Flower Seeds Dealers and others supplied on favorable terms.

FARMER'S WAREOUSE,

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sell at low prices and warrant to give satisfaction.

Particular attention will be paid to measure work and re-Dairing. Lowell, March 13, 1844.

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anding or mistake.

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Vol. XV IRREV A short time

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